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1911

HOME LANDSCAPES

TREES THAT SAVE TEN YEARS



HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

BUSINESS TERMS

PRICES. The prices in this list are for trees and plants dug and loaded at our nurseries. We charge for delivery, or packing in boxes, bales or crates for shipment. This saves you money, and is the most equitable, because our trees are bigger and heavier than usual nursery stock. We can pack or deliver three large trees, twenty years old, for about the same cost as one. Cartage to the railroad is free.

On request we shall be pleased to estimate the cost of delivery and planting.

5, 50, and 500 plants sold at the 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively. Prices subject to change, and stock subject to reserve without notice.

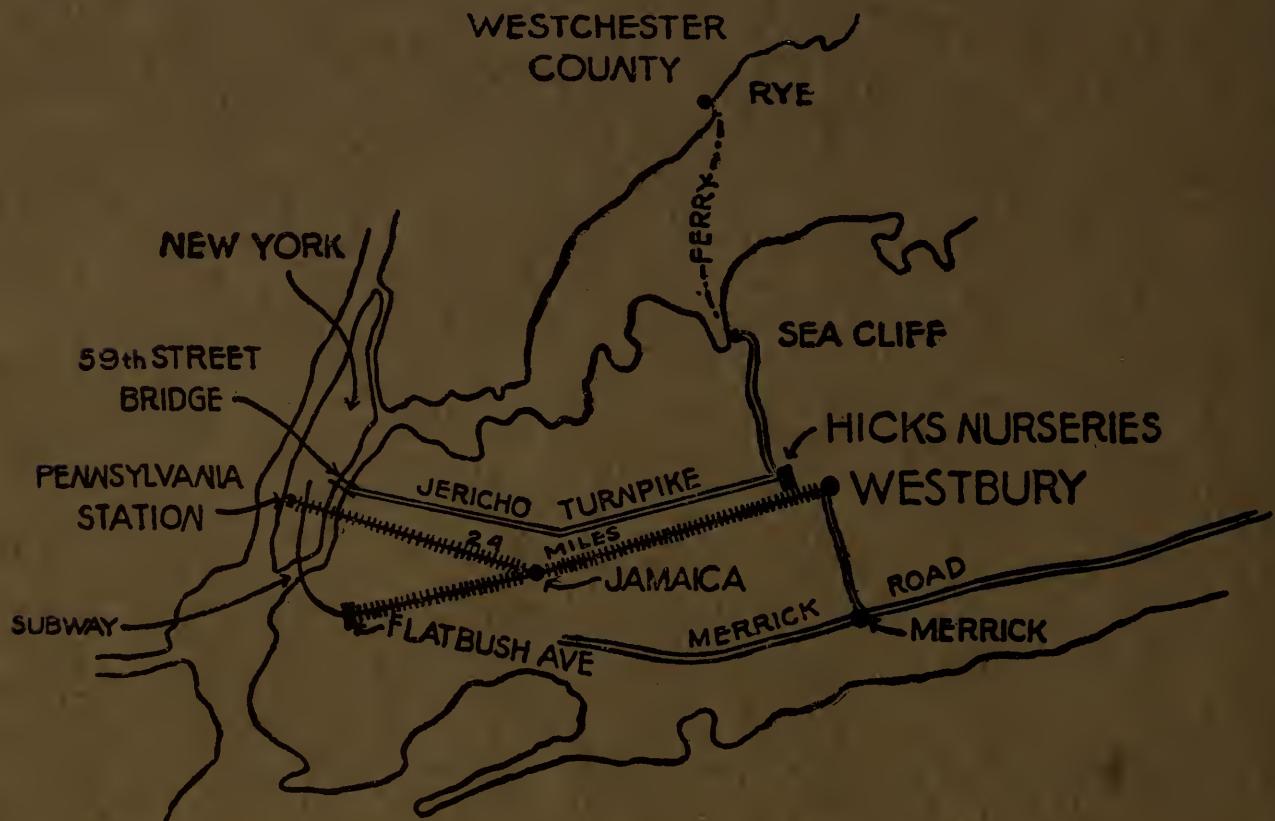
TERMS OF PAYMENT. Net cash. Unknown correspondents should send satisfactory references, or cash with the order.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our nursery, and give new ones for those that do not grow satisfactorily, whether it is two years or longer after planting.

To help get the best growth, we send timely circulars on care and watering. We inspect, or send for reports where we do not inspect, and list failures to replace.

On large trees moved for you, and not from the nursery, we cannot make an unconditional guarantee, as with trees from the nursery. For instance, you may have a tree-mover shipped three hundred miles, and have twenty trees moved. If one dies from having naturally poor roots, too much or too little water, it would be very expensive to send mover and men to move one more tree. Write about it.



Westbury is on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, connecting with the Pennsylvania Station at 34th Street, New York, and Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn. Auto hacks meet all trains.

Our office is on the Jericho Turnpike, a direct road from the Queensborough or 59th Street Bridge. It will be a pleasant spin in your auto. There is a ferry from Rye to Sea Cliff during the summer months.

The Flushing-Hicksville trolley passes the nurseries, two-thirds of a mile south of the office, and connects at Mineola with trolleys from Rockville Center, Freeport, Hempstead, Garden City, Floral Park, Hollis and Jamaica.

Our grounds are open and you are welcome to come and study trees and flowers any time. Foremen are available as escorts during the week. If you plan to take your trees with you, phone your order and it can be dug, packed and placed on the office steps, where it can be taken in the evening on your way into the country.

HOME LANDSCAPES

INCLUDING

TREES THAT SAVE TEN YEARS

1917
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
AND PRICE-LIST



HICKS NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1854

EDWARD HICKS

I. HICKS & SON

HENRY HICKS

WESTBURY, NASSAU COUNTY
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 68 WESTBURY

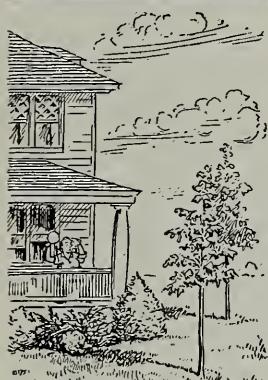
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Copyright, 1917, by I. Hicks & Son



You can have cool shade from trees as large as this. We can ship safely 1,000 miles



Fifteen years to wait

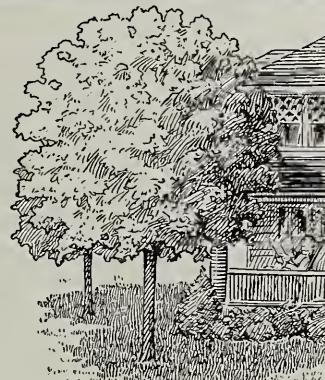
TREES THAT SAVE TEN YEARS

IMMEDIATE BEAUTY

REAL COMFORT

THE FINISHING TOUCH
TO YOUR HOME

THE USUAL SIZE TREES ARE LISTED ON PAGES 11 TO 22



This result without waiting

LARGE TREES THE ELEMENT OF BEAUTY

Look around in your vicinity and see if the more attractive homes, without exception, are not those which are made cozy and hospitable by large trees. Large trees are bounteous things; they are friendly things; there is comfort in their shade; there is beauty in their symmetry; they are the habitation of the birds; they stand guard against wind and storm; they make an enviable environment. The city with all its architectural beauty can still look with jealous eye on the simple little home quietly nestling among its large trees.

Again look around over the bare treeless lawns and see if they are not sun-scorched in summer, windswept in winter, and unlovely at other seasons. You will not see many children holding tea-parties or dressing their dollies. They remain indoors on a hot afternoon, and the dogs crawl under the porches to keep cool. Comfort needs no definition for the children and their pets. If it is available, they will instinctively enjoy it.

TEN YEARS SAVED

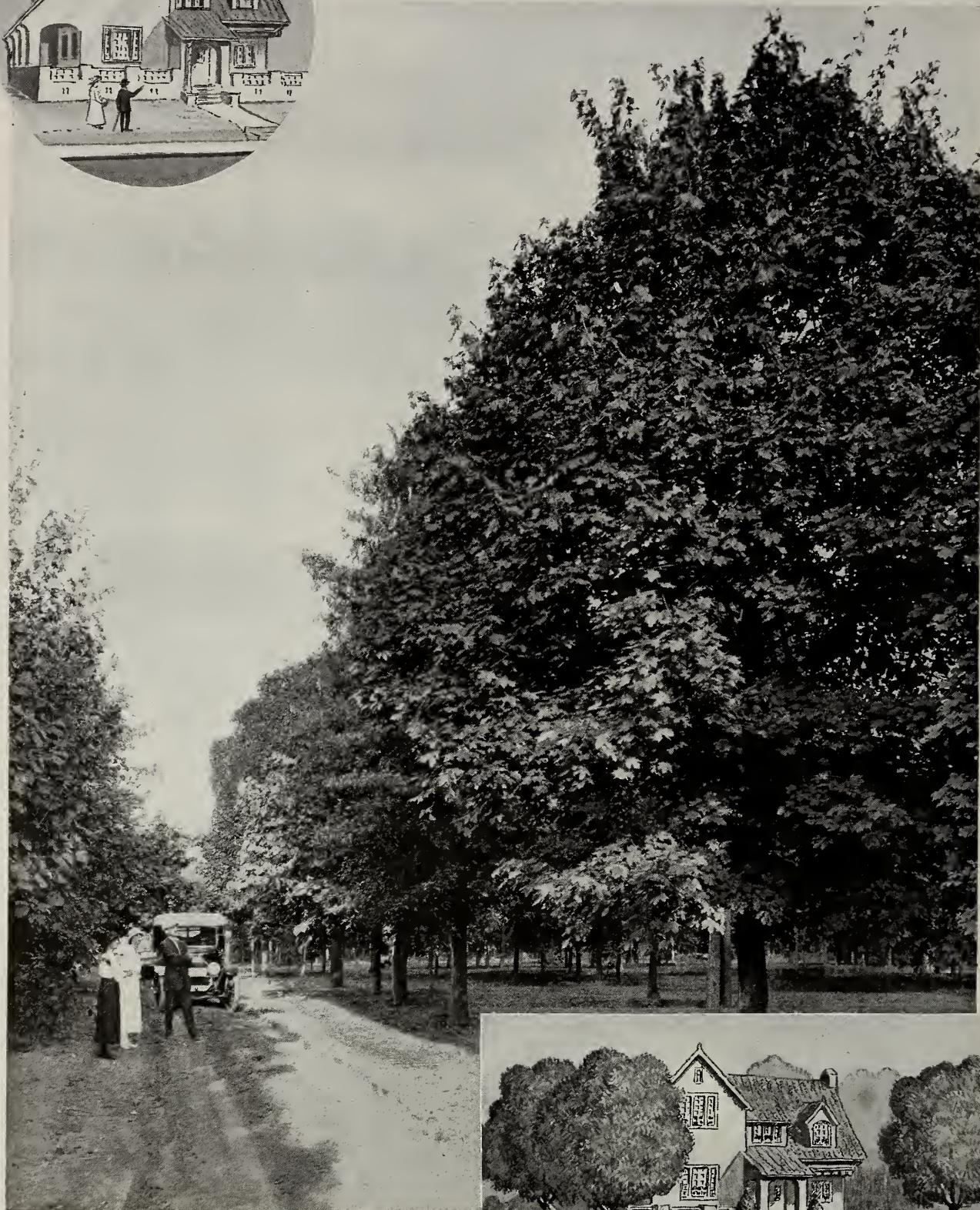
Do you wish to make your place immediately beautiful? Are you interested in having shade the first year? Time was when it was necessary to wait ten or fifteen years for small trees to grow to serviceable proportions. Large trees were not available. Now it is possible to have the same comfort

and service without waiting those long years. Saving you ten years in economically developing your landscape is a part of our service.



Near the house is a graceful Silver Maple, planted from the Hicks Nurseries. On the left is a Pin Oak. You can order such trees by mail. Satisfactory growth guaranteed

**"HOW DIFFERENT
THE PLACE WILL LOOK WHEN
WE GET OUR LARGE TREES"**



**NORWAY MAPLES AT HICKS
NURSERIES. IT IS FUN TO
PICK THEM OUT**





BIG WIDE TREES AT HICKS NURSERIES

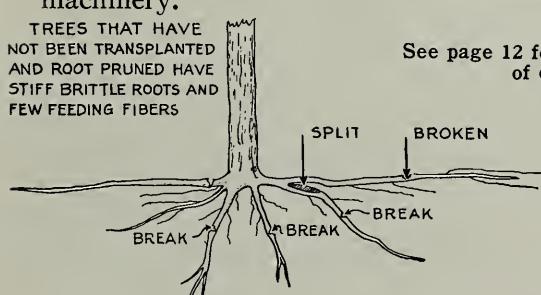
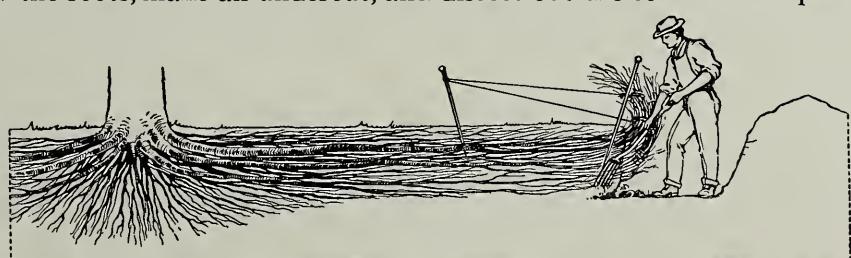
There are rows of trees, 15 to 30 year old, high as the house, and as wide as the porch, at Hicks Nurseries. In fact, we have over one thousand Maple, Linden, and Oak, all full of vigor, manifested by the long growth and fat buds. They are growing 15 to 30 feet apart, like trees in an orchard, with sunlight on all sides to promote even development.

UNIQUE ROOTS

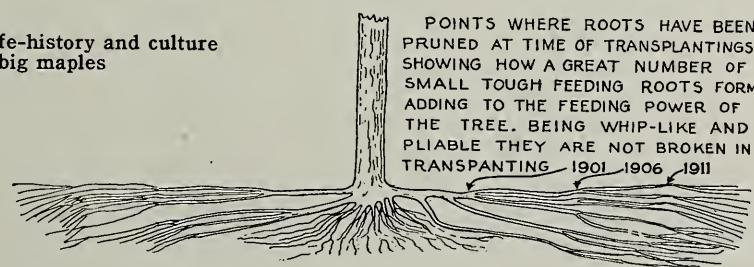
Below ground are thousands of long, flexible, and fibrous roots—flexible and fibrous because of transplanting and root-pruning. The trees are dug with a root radius equal to the foliage radius. This unusual root culture and the wide spread of branches represent the value of these nursery-grown trees to you.

The cut shows our method of digging large trees. We start digging 15 to 20 feet away from the center. We dig down to below the roots, make an undercut, and dissect out the soil with the pick-ing-bar, which is shown beside the fork. As the roots are uncovered, we tie them in bundles and bend them up out of the way.

We have 100 or more men employed all the year. From them are selected the most expert to dig large trees and operate the machinery.



See page 12 for life-history and culture of our big maples





Norway Maple. The owner has planted 10 big trees on his own lawn and several more around houses he has built to sell. Sixteen of his neighbors have planted shade trees that saved them 10 to 20 years and they are all enthusiastic over their investment. These large trees have lifted the town of Plandome out of the commonplace—a lot of box-like houses on bare ground. They have helped to make it immediately attractive. If 16 out of 50 owners in this town have planted large trees, you may conclude that it is the right thing to do.

SATISFYING RESULTS

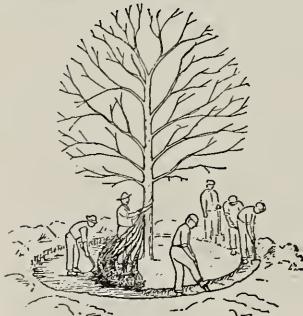
Hundreds of new houses, with bare, uninteresting surroundings, have been made immediately home-like and inviting by these 20-year-old Maples, Lindens, and other trees.

Would you like to see some of the results of large trees like the above, that we have planted, and talk with the owners? We shall be glad to refer you to customers in your vicinity who have saved ten years in developing their landscape. They are all enthusiastic over the great beauty and time saved.

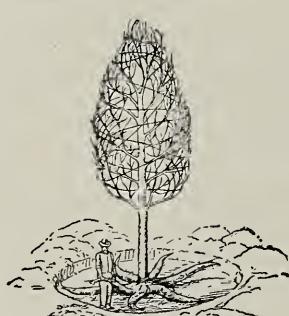
“Our house stuck up like a sore thumb” one customer has told us. A few large trees immediately made it one of the most attractive homes in the community.

“You cannot believe that three years ago,” remarked another, “this was a bare field.” Today it is an attractive home with a mature landscape.

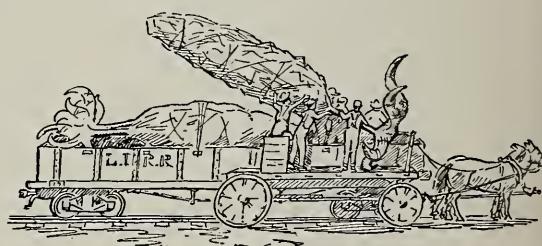
Still another has said, “Our neighbors cannot get over it. One week our grounds were bare, and the next week we had mature trees all around.”



It takes only a few days to dig a 20-year-old tree—



Pack the roots carefully—



Load on a car—



This Linden and Maple have quickly taken away the bare look of the new house

GUARANTEE

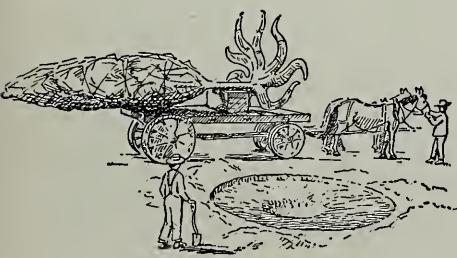
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY GROWTH OR FREE REPLACEMENT ON ALL TREES, SHRUBS, OR PLANTS FROM THE HICKS NURSERY

RECORD. Of 1,096 large shade trees, 66 have been replaced in 7 years. Lack of watering was the principal cause of loss. The loss is lessening.

REASON. We want you to know that it is just as easy to get large trees as vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, awnings, electric washers, or any of the other things essential to comfort about the home. The risk is small and we assume it.

RESULT. You get the greatest possible beauty and time-saving because of the preparation of the tree and the study of your conditions.

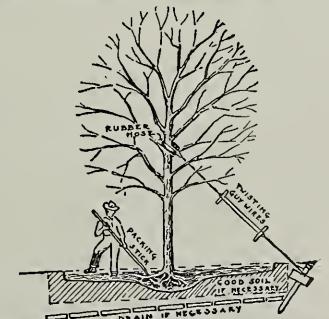
DISTANCE. Whether you are near the nursery or 1,000 miles away, you can have big trees planted successfully. We will prepare an estimate of cost of delivery, freight, and planting.



Deliver to your place—



Plant as directed—



And the enjoyment is all yours.
Guaranteed



Small-leaved Linden around entrance court. They were broad, low-branched specimens when we sold them

LOCATING YOUR LARGE TREES

You know where you want cool shade. Is it at the end of the porch, or by the tennis-court; over the paved terrace, or along the drive; for the children's playground, or the tea house? You know where one or more trees are needed to relieve that bare look, to give the house a cozy setting, and the grounds a homelike aspect. You can plant as near as 15 feet from the house or porch. Usually it is well to plant so as to intercept the midday or afternoon sun. We shall be glad to help you, either by going over your premises with you, or by studying photographs and sketches you may send us.

PRICES

Following is our list of time-saving trees you will find growing at Hicks Nurseries in quantity. We have many besides these, such as Horse-Chestnut, Spectabilis Linden, Elm, Sugar Maple, etc., which you can have.

NORWAY MAPLE

This is an all-round, general-purpose shade tree. We have 500 that are 18 to 30 feet high, spreading 10 to 12 feet. Your selection may, therefore, have wide range. They are uniform and symmetrical.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr.	200	\$60 00	\$575 00
22-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-18 ft. spr., 20 yrs.	150	80 00	700 00
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr., 21 yrs.	100	90 00	850 00
25-26 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr.	100	100 00	

RED MAPLE

This is a strong tree, beautiful and healthy in most situations. It has very brilliant autumn foliage. Our trees are suitable for shady groves or single specimens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	20	\$30 00	\$280 00
20-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr.	10	40 00	375 00
20-30 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 14-16 ft. spr.	20	55 00	
22-32 ft. high, 8-9 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	40	60 00	
28-32 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	8	90 00	

SILVER MAPLE

This is the best of the quick-growing trees. We offer in this more foliage for less cost than in any other tree. Our trees have single leaders not liable to be broken by wind or ice, and abundant fibrous roots, which make them sure to live. Give them plenty to drink, and they will form a very graceful tree.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 15-18 ft. spr., 20 yrs.	4	\$50 00	\$475 00
26-34 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr., 20 yrs.	4	75 00	
32-34 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 18 ft. spr.	25	90 00	
34-40 ft. high, 12-13 in. diam., 18-20 ft. spr.	3	110 00	

WESTERN CATALPA

We have several big Catalpas which we will sell very cheap to clear the land, as we need it for smaller stock. They are offered at less than it has cost to grow them. Catalpas have no drawbacks, insects, or fungous diseases. In June they are the showiest of all flowering trees, with great panicles of white flowers.

Can you use any of these big 25-year-old trees? They are substantial in every detail—trunk, branch, and twig.

	Quan.	Each
30 ft. high, 12-15 in. diam., 15 ft. spr.	15	\$50 00



Western Catalpa



You can shut out the street immediately with low-branched trees like this from Hicks Nurseries. The tree on the left is a Beech. On the right are Pin Oaks. We planted them recently

PIN OAK

We have many large Pin Oaks ready to shade your house at once. The lower branches gracefully spread downward. This is another tree which is "something different." It has a bright autumn color. Our stock represents unparalleled opportunity to obtain mature landscape results.

	Quan.	Each
18-22 ft. high, 6-7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.....	6	\$50 00
20-26 ft. high, 7-8 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.....	10	70 00
22-30 ft. high, 8-9 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr.....	5	90 00
24-36 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 12-18 ft. spr.....	10	105 00
28-34 ft. high, 10-11 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.....	5	120 00
30-36 ft. high, 11-12 in. diam., 16-20 ft. spr.....	6	140 00
30-38 ft. high, 12-13 in. diam., 18-20 ft. spr.....	10	160 00



Silver Linden 20 years old at Hicks Nurseries

SMALL-LEAVED LINDEN

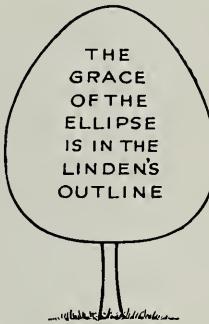
This is a typical Linden with its elliptical outline winter and summer. It keeps dense. The price is not high for the 20 years of skilful culture. They are the acme of tree beauty. We believe you can obtain these sizes only at Hicks Nursery.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
14-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr.	40	\$35 00	\$300 00
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-14 ft. spr.	40	65 00	600 00
18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	15	75 00	700 00
16-22 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr.	15	85 00	
22-28 ft. high, 8-10 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr.	10	100 00	

SILVER LINDEN

In symmetry and form this is unsurpassed. Foliage is dark green above and silvery white below, and is retained until late autumn. It will make one of the most striking trees you can plant.

	Quan.	Each
16-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr.	60	\$50 00
18-24 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 18 yrs.	20	70 00
20 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr.	15	90 00
22 ft. high, 8-10 in. diam., 11 ft. spr.	5	100 00



LOWER-PRICED BIG TREES

Some of these trees have a scar from the plow but are healing over; others have a curved trunk or uneven top; others are in blocks that we wish to clear. These are offered at 10 to 30 per cent reduction.

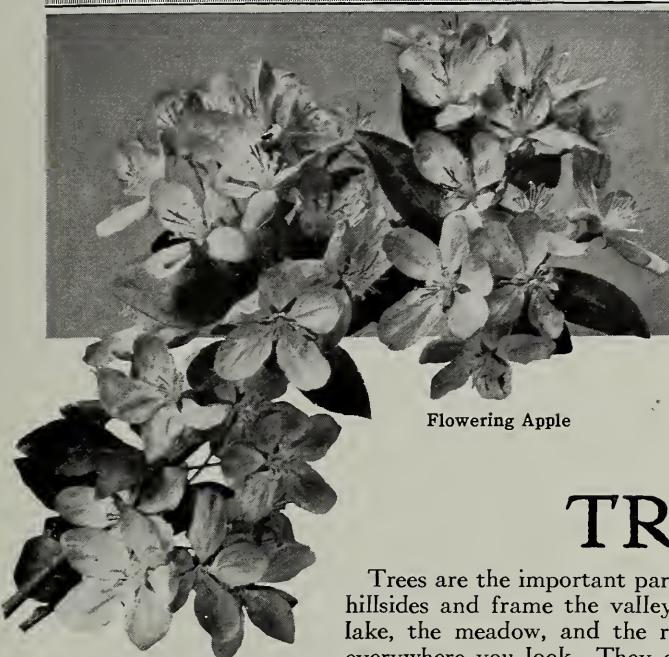
They will give you cool shade and make beautiful specimens or groups. Many people have used them and saved hundreds of dollars. They are guaranteed satisfactory.

LARGE TREE MOVING

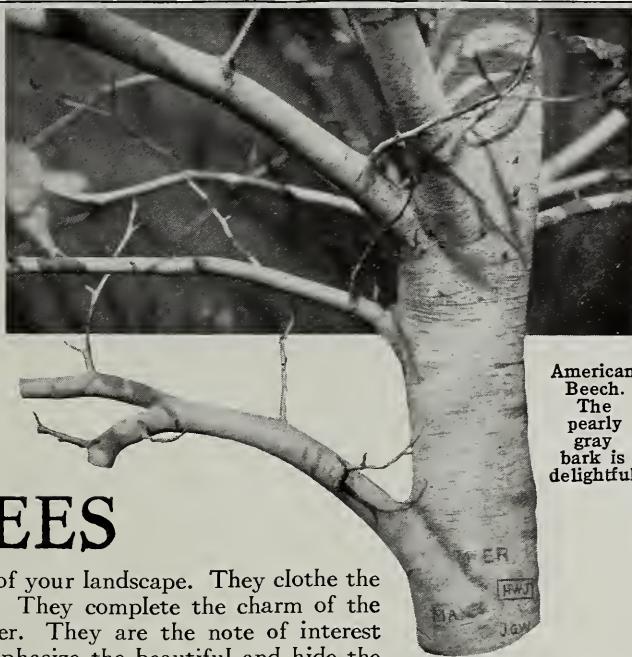
Do you want to develop your landscape by moving in large trees from your vicinity? We have foremen who have been doing such work ten to twenty years, several crews of skilful men, tree-moving machinery suited to your requirements, and a knowledge of what will succeed and what is risky. For guarantee see inside front cover.



A Privet Hedge or a fence will mark your boundaries, but what enjoyment do you get from your grounds if they are exposed to all creation? There is satisfaction in having that inclosed feeling. Would you like an inclosure like this without waiting several years for it to grow up? You can arrange for a few feet or a mile of it. We will tell you what to plant and how to plant to avoid expensive maintenance.



Flowering Apple



American Beech.
The pearly gray bark is delightful

TREES

Trees are the important part of your landscape. They clothe the hillsides and frame the valleys. They complete the charm of the lake, the meadow, and the river. They are the note of interest everywhere you look. They emphasize the beautiful and hide the unbeautiful. They give the home its individuality, expressing your tastes outside as the interior decorations do inside, or as the architecture of the house itself. But, aside from the esthetic, they enter largely into the comfort of living.

To get the highest beauty and service, it is imperative that your trees fit your purposes. We are, therefore, unusually candid in our recommendations and descriptions as to their likes and dislikes, their capabilities and limitations.

The names of trees and shrubs in this catalogue are based on the recommendations of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature as they appear in Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.

APPLE, Flowering · *Pyrus Malus*

You enjoy apple blossoms. Here is a chance to enjoy them on a small scale. Little dwarf trees among the shrubs with pink, white, or red flowers, single or double. In autumn the cherry-like fruits are charming and are eaten by the birds all winter.

The early spring garden is a new type, with the various Flowering Apples, Double-flowering Peaches and Cherries, Magnolias, Azaleas, Cornelian Cherry, Chinese Quince, etc.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high.....	200	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 ft. high.....	100	1 25	10 00

BEECH · *Fagus*

The Beech is among the most stately of lawn trees. We have a very unusual stock, dense and wide (always consider the width in buying Beech), with superior roots. It is hardly right that these trees should all fall prey to the connoisseur of rare trees. Let them have a more general distribution and be more frequently seen and enjoyed.

Our Beeches have been recently transplanted and we move them with large balls of earth.

AMERICAN BEECH. *Fagus americana*.

The absence of the native Beech from your landscape is almost a lack of patriotism. Its smooth, pearly gray bark covers closely its strong-muscled trunk. The light is reflected from its branches almost as distinctly as from the White Birch.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high.....	25	\$2 00	\$17 50
6 ft. high.....	50	6 00	50 00
8 ft. high.....	75	12 00	100 00
10 ft. high.....	50	18 00	150 00
12-14 ft. high.....	50	22 00	
16 ft. high.....	10	40 00	

ENGLISH or EUROPEAN BEECH. *Fagus sylvatica*.

A tree perfectly at home here. Has dark, heavy foliage, changing to russet-brown all winter. These low-branched specimens are excellent for boundary screens and hedges, for some foliage is retained all winter.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 ft. high.....	50	3 50	30 00
8 ft. high.....	50	10 00	80 00
10 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr.....	40	15 00	120 00
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr., 15 yrs.	25	18 00	160 00
14 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr.....	40	25 00	220 00
16 ft. high, 6-10 ft. spr., 18 yrs.	25	40 00	350 00
18 ft. high, 8-12 ft. spr.....	15	50 00	

POINTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BEECH

Pretty horizontal light and shadow.
Sweeping spread of mature trees.
Russet foliage adhering all winter.
Graceful delicate sprays.
Spirited outline.
Smooth bark.
Rich golden fall coloring.



A boundary of low-branched Beech. There is seclusion and delight in rambling among such trees and a refreshment in their cool shadows not possible with a 3-foot hedge or 6-foot shrubbery. We can reproduce this effect immediately.

CATALPA

BUNGEI. *Catalpa bignonioides* var. *nana*.

Standard or tree form. Often inquired for as "Umbrella Tree."

Quan. Each Per 10
8 ft. high..... 50 \$1 50 \$12 50

Flowering Cherries

BIRCH · *Betula*

The Birches have the most exquisite spray of any of our trees. In winter the delicate flexible twigs stand out clearly against the sky. When spring comes, the yellow-powdered tassels tremble and toss in the wind. All summer the dainty foliage flutters when the faintest breeze is passing, and the glory of the autumn is greatly enriched as it turns to gold. It is easy to account for the popularity of the "silver-vested" Birches.

Let them rise out of your shrubbery and add life to your evergreens, or trip in and out among all of your trees.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. *Betula alba* var. *populifolia*.

The native Birch on Long Island exists in such extreme locations as the Hempstead Plains and Fire Island. You have admired the White Birch in the forests. You can reproduce the same effect on your lawn. Quan. Each Per 10 100
8-12 ft. high..... 200 \$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00

EUROPEAN CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH. *Betula alba* var. *laciiniata*.

Very dainty, airy, and graceful. Quan. Each Per 10
6-8 ft. high..... 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. *Betula alba*.

Suitable for generous use in poor soils. Quan. Each Per 10
5-6 ft. high..... 250 \$0 60 \$5 00
8-10 ft. high..... 100 1 50 12 50

CHERRY, Flowering · *Prunus*

One of the customs of Japan is the ceremony of viewing the cherry blossoms. It is a national holiday and poems are written and hung upon the trees. Come and see them when they are in bloom. We shall have some growing in boxes which you can take home with you.

JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHERRY. *Prunus serrulata*.

Little double roses of red, pink, and white. We have a pretty deep pink variety that will surely please you. Others are light pink and white.

Quan. Each Per 10
2-yr. grafts on 5-7-ft. stems..... 150 \$2 00 \$15 00JAPANESE WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY. *Prunus subhirtella* var. *pendula*.

A tumbling mass of little pink bells which seem to float in the air. Old specimens are like huge fountains of pink.

Quan. Each Per 10
3 ft. high..... 25 \$1 50 \$12 50WILD CHERRY. *Prunus subhirtella* var. *serotina*.

Its frequent occurrence along the roadsides and at the shore testify to its reliability. To reject it as a weed is to forfeit one of the dependable factors of a happy landscape in a distressing drought. If we were to design a planting at the seashore or on dry sandy hills, we would use Wild Cherry, Oaks, Pines, Birches, Sumac, and Bayberry, planting close together for mutual protection against salt air and hot winds. The tent caterpillar is not bad every year and is easily controlled. See page 76. Perhaps you have been attracted to the Wild Cherry, along with the bees, when it is covered with its cream-colored flowers in early summer. It is an important food supply for birds in August, and is gorgeous in its fall coloring. Consider Wild Cherry if you are at Neponsit, Cedarhurst, Long Beach, Fire Island, Quogue, Shinnecock Hills, Southampton, Asharoken Beach, or have sandy bluffs and dry sandy soil as the Hempstead Plains.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	
3 ft. high.....	600	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
5-6 ft. high.....	1,000	50	4 00	30 00
8-10 ft. high.....	250	85	7 50	60 00



Lawn ideally inclosed by shrubs, flowering trees as Magnolia, Dogwood, and the flowering fruits with Birch, Oak, and other larger-growing trees to give a pleasing sky-line and more seclusion. We furnished this planting and can do the same for you



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS TREES

DOGWOOD · *Cornus*

The most showy of the native trees in this region. Besides the flowers it should be considered for its healthy foliage and fall coloring. Let it constitute the taller growth in your shrubbery, and be a smiling element in your lawn groves and boundary belts. The thing to decide is whether you can use ten, a hundred, or a thousand. It is always harmonious.

WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *Cornus florida*.

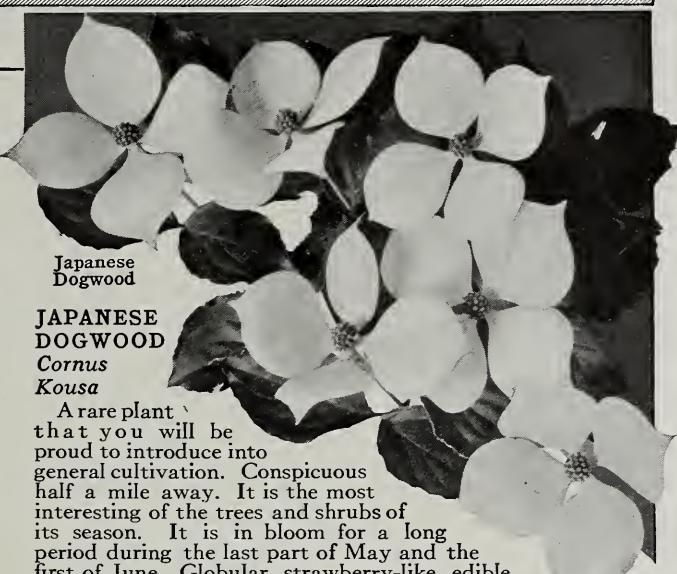
The broad-spreading branches, covered with sheets of white bloom, are a distinctive feature of the spring landscape.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	600	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 ft. high.....	500	60	5 50	50 00
6 ft. high.....	150	1 00	8 50	75 00
8 ft. high.....	100	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2-2 1/2 in. diam.,				
4 ft. spr.....	75	3 00	25 00	

RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *Cornus florida* var. *rubra*.

Ideal for planting among shrubbery.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	300	\$0 75	\$6 00	
4 ft. high.....	300	1 00	7 50	
2-yr. grafts on 5-6-ft. stems.....	50	2 00	17 50	



	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft. high.....	1,000	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high.....	200	1 50	10 00	90 00

Landscape Talk · Naturalizing Trees and Plants

Perhaps Nature has endowed you with an attractive landscape—Cedar fields, Bayberry domes, areas of Oak and Laurel, copses of Sumach, with aisles of Moss and Bearberry, fields of Goldenrod, Asters, Butterfly Weed, and thickets of Birch and Wild Roses. You can increase the natural beauty a hundredfold. You can take every one of Nature's mere suggestions and make a feature of them. If a Bittersweet clammers over an old stump, why can't a hundred Bittersweet set a hundred spots afame? If a Dogwood has strayed in among the Cedars, why can't a hundred Dogwoods make the field abound with their beauty? If a Birch sounds a happy note somewhere else, why can't a hundred Birches make it a hundred times more resplendent?

When you have thus intensified the natural beauty, you have only begun to develop the boundless and fascinating possibilities. It is still within your province to supplement Nature harmoniously. There are the purple mist of the Judas in early spring, the dense white banks of Silver Bell in May, the myriads of dainty yellow display of Kœlreuteria in midsummer. These can all be naturalized in the edges of woodland and in Cedar fields or hedge-rows. They are all worth planting by the hundred. Very fortunately, too, we can supply them in quantity at astonishingly low rates.

GROUPS FOR NATURAL PLANTINGS

\$10 Group

The following is an interesting group of trees and plants for small areas. Plant them among existing shrubbery.

5 Photinia. 2 ft.	5 Viburnum Lentago. 2 ft.
5 Silver Bell. 2 ft.	5 Viburnum prunifolium. 2 ft.
5 Japanese Dogwood. 2 ft.	5 Kœlreuteria. 2 ft.

\$25 Group

This list of plants contains all the elements of the hedge-row—tall trees, shrubbery, and vines. Every one is attractive either for its fruit or flower.

5 American Judas. 3 ft.	10 Clematis virginiana.
10 Japanese Dogwood. 2 ft.	10 Bittersweet. 3 ft.
5 Silver Bell. 2 ft.	10 Pearl Bush. 2 ft.
10 Kœlreuteria. 2 ft.	5 Cornelian Cherry. 4 ft.
5 Sophora. 2 ft.	1 Styrax. 3 ft.
10 Common Barberry. 1 ft.	

\$50 Group

Here is a list of plants which will make your woodland path attractive the year round. They blend well with the woodland itself, and are all more attractive for their shadowy surroundings. Some of them are very rare and you will enjoy them.

10 Japanese Dogwood. 2 ft.	10 Clematis virginiana.
10 Silver Bell. 2-3 ft.	5 Cornelian Cherry. 4 ft.
5 Japanese Bellflower. 2 ft.	20 Viburnum dentatum. 2 ft.
5 Sophora. 2 ft.	5 Styrax japonica. 3 ft.
10 Bittersweet. 3 ft.	20 Common Barberry. 1 ft.
50 Pearl Bush. 12 in.	50 Ph. tinia. 2 ft.

\$100 Group

This list will fit in anywhere in a natural landscape. It is an opportunity for you to add unusual beauty in your fields and hedge-row, or in the edge of your woodland.

10 Japanese Bellflower. 2 ft.	25 Bittersweet. 3 ft.
10 American Judas. 3 ft.	100 Common Barberry. 1 ft.
50 Japanese Dogwood. 2-3 ft.	10 Cornelian Cherry. 4 ft.
20 Silver Bell. 2 ft.	100 Pearl Bush. 12 in.
20 Kœlreuteria. 2 ft.	50 Photinia villosa. 2 ft.
5 Sophora. 2 ft.	10 Styrax japonica. 3 ft.
20 Clematis virginiana.	20 Viburnum Lentago. 2 ft.

\$250 Group

Perhaps your driveway leads through an open woodland. Would it not be delightful to get glimpses at intervals, and at different seasons, of white, yellow, and purple? These plants will have the appearance of having always grown there.

100 Viburnum Sieboldii. 8 in.	100 Photinia villosa. 2 ft.
100 Japanese Dogwood. 2 ft.	20 Styrax japonica. 3 ft.
50 Japanese Dogwood. 3 ft.	10 Evonymus alata. 2 ft.
50 American Judas. 2 ft.	20 Cornelian Cherry. 4 ft.
50 Silver Bell. 2-3 ft.	100 Common Barberry. 1 ft.
20 Kœlreuteria. 2 ft.	10 Japanese Bellflower. 2 ft.
10 Sophora japonica. 2 ft.	50 Viburnum cassinooides. 1-2 ft.
100 Pearl Bush. 2 ft.	50 Viburnum dentatum. 2 ft
100 Pearl Bush. 10-12 in.	



Judas Tree

ELM

Ulmus

AMERICAN ELM.
Ulmus americana.

A well-known, widely arching tree. A favorite for street and park planting. We offer trees of good quality which are sure to grow. Elms will thank you for a liberal supply of bone meal and a drink before and during the summer drought. The trees we offer have a good diameter and are larger than those usually offered.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	60	\$1 75	\$15 00
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	2 50	16 00
14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	25 00
16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.....	100	8 00	45 00
18 ft. high, 3 1/2 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	40	16 00	120 00
20 ft. high, 4 1/2 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr.....	40	30 00	250 00
22 ft. high, 5-6 in. diam., 7-10 ft. spr.....	50	40 00	350 00

GINKGO · Maidenhair Tree

GINKGO BILOBA, or SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA.

We have a few large Ginkgos, 15 years old, for those who admire this rare and handsome tree. It seems particularly at home in this soil and climate. The leaf is fan shaped with parallel veins the same as Maidenhair ferns. It has no insect or fungus enemies and promises to live here several centuries, as in Japan.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft. high.....	90	\$1 00	\$9 00
10-12 ft. high.....	50	3 00	25 00
12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam.....	25	5 00	45 00
14-16 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam.....	40	10 00	90 00
16-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....	25	12 00	
16-21 ft. high, 3 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	10	18 00	
18-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	20	25 00	



Here is a case where a flat, monotonous piece of ground has been converted into a landscape that nowhere lacks interest. Trees, shrubs, and evergreens have created a series of inclosures like the one illustrated. From the house you are led through an evergreen garden, bristling with interest winter and summer. Your walk now disappears into a quiet, cool, shady grove where you would be glad to linger but for that mysterious beyond. Proceeding, you suddenly emerge into this commodious outdoor room, perfectly secluded on all sides and still immediately adjacent to the other departments. Here there is recreation for mind and body. May we help you inject interest into an unenjoyable landscape?



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS TREES

LINDEN · *Tilia*

The Linden family has a strong hold on the affections, especially with those who admire symmetry in trees. The elliptical curves of the Lindens are always attractive. The luxuriant, dense growth arching to the lawn makes them good specimen trees. You do yourself and your landscape an injustice not to consider them from every standpoint. Note particularly our Silver and Small-leaved Lindens.

AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. *Tilia americana*.

Our stock of these trees is one of the biggest bargains in our list. They do not reach their highest development, however, in dry soil, showing their dislike by shedding their foliage prematurely.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	95	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam.	50	3 50	25 00	

SILVER LINDEN. *Tilia tomentosa*, or *T. argentea*, or *T. alba*.

Striking on account of its symmetry. Foliage rich, lustrous green above and silvery gray beneath. They keep their foliage uninjured until after the first frost. Our stock of trees, 3 and 4 inches in diameter, cuts out five years of your time. For handsome specimens there isn't anything quite equal to our Silver Linden. See page 9 for larger trees.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 ft.			90	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$135 00
10 ft.	1 1/2 in.	3-4 ft.	50	2 50	22 50	200 00
10 ft.	2 in.	3-4 ft.	150	4 50	40 00	350 00
12-14 ft.	2 1/2 in.	5-6 ft.	250	10 00	90 00	
12-14 ft.	3 in.	5-8 ft.	200	13 00	100 00	
14-16 ft.	3 1/2 in.	5-8 ft., 12 yrs.	28	22 00	200 00	
16-18 ft.	4 in.	6-9 ft., 14 yrs.	150	35 00	300 00	

SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. *Tilia cordata* or *T. ulmifolia*.

The foliage is so dense and dark, and the tree so broad that it looks mature even when it is only 15 feet high. We have grown one tree where, by the old method, ten would be grown. The price is not ten times as high, but the value is ten times greater to you. See pages 8 and 9 for striking results.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 ft.			800	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$85 00
8 ft.			1,000	1 75	15 00	135 00
10 ft.	1 1/2 in.		500	3 50	30 00	275 00
10-12 ft.	2 in.		100	5 00	40 00	
12-14 ft.	2 1/2 in.	4-6 ft.	150	10 00	90 00	
12-14 ft.	3 in.	5-8 ft.	75	18 00	160 00	



There is something about the Lindens that compels admiration wherever they are planted. Whether it is their symmetry or the disposition of their branches, or whatever the technical ascription may be, they are winsome trees to both layman and critic.



WEEPING SILVER LINDEN.

Tilia tomentosa var. *pendula*.

On old estates this towers above the other trees with a columnar, elliptical outline. The branches droop to the ground making a great sun-flecked room, a delightful children's playground.

Liquidambar

Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	20	\$6 00
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam.	60	15 00
14-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam.	40	28 00
16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam.	15	40 00
16-18 ft. high, 6 in. diam.	10	50 00
18-20 ft. high, 7 in. diam.	10	550 00

POINTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE LINDEN

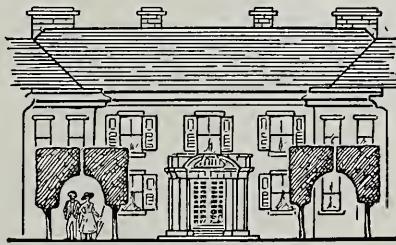
Striking symmetry
Beautiful elliptical outline
Adaptation for formal planting
Healthy foliage retained till late fall

Straight clean bole

Majesty of old age

POINTS ADDED AT HICKS NURSERIES

Superior roots (our pride—your gain)
Full, wide, evenly developed heads



Silver Linden we have trained to arch over a path. This is a spectacular treatment for some of your garden walks.

LIQUIDAMBAR

SWEET GUM. *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

One of the handsomest blocks of trees in our nursery. The trees are uniform, straight, with broad, symmetrical heads. Early in autumn the foliage turns brilliant red, with yellow and dark red. The star-shaped leaf, corky ridged branches, and pronged seed-ball are all attractive details. Liquidambar is generally among the more discriminate selections of trees.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high	50	\$1 00
8 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	50	3 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	60	4 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	60	6 00
12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	75	10 00

LOCUST

HONEY LOCUST. *Gleditsia triacanthos*.

A broad, graceful tree, having black bark, clusters of thorns a foot long, and bean-like seed-pods with sweetish contents. These give a distinctly unique appearance to the tree late in the season. Its principal value is for seaside planting. We recommend thickets of these small trees where other trees have difficulty in holding their foliage.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft. high	500	\$1 25

YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST. *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

Fragrant white flowers in May. A grove of Locust will give you a mass of tall foliage at low cost, because they are easily transplanted and available in quantity. They look better and grow better in a grove because the individual trees are narrow. They admit the cool breeze under them and the grass grows well at their feet. If there are tall Locusts available in your vicinity, let us advise with you on moving them.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-12 ft. high	100	\$0 75

TEN Out-of-the-ordinary Flowering TREES \$5.00	{ 2 Silver Bell.....2 ft. May 2 Am. Judas Tree.....3 ft. May 1 Japanese Dogwood.....3 ft. June 1 Japanese Storax.....3 ft. June 2 Keteleeria.....2 ft. July 2 Sophora.....2 ft. Aug. Packing included in above
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MAGNOLIA

Of all showy flowering trees the Magnolia takes the lead. We classify them in two groups—those with large tropical foliage and spectacular blooms, and those with leaves and flowers more ordinary in size and character. The large-leaved species can be more properly recognized as trees, and are more at home in moist or swampy soil. The smaller-leaved species can be treated as shrubs and succeed in any good garden soil.

MAGNOLIA FOR ORDINARY GARDEN SOIL

SHOWY PINK-AND-WHITE CUPS, COMING BEFORE THE FOLIAGE. LEAVES SMALL
GROUP TEN OR MORE IN YOUR SHRUBBERY, AS SHOWN ON PAGE 12

HALL'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia stellata*, or *M. Halleana*.

It is a charming little bush, with good foliage all summer. The flowers differ from the other Magnolias in having numerous narrow petals like the Water-lily; of delightful fragrance.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	150	\$1 00	\$9 00
3-4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	50	5 00	40 00

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia Soulangeana Lennei*.

Deep red cups in early May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	50	2 00	17 50

SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia Soulangeana*.

The variety most commonly planted. Pink cups before the leaves. This is the one you can plant in quantity, and make a sweep of color like the Apple blossoms. They have been grown here several years. Come and pick them out while in bloom.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	80	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	50	1 75	15 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	75	3 50	30 00
5 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	50	5 00	40 00

SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca*.

This has an exquisite perfume. The flower is a cream-colored cup, appearing late in June and early in July. The foliage is similar to that of Laurel. You can naturalize these small plants in sheltered lowland, or delightfully weave them in with Laurel, Rhododendron, and other broad-leaved evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

WATSON'S and PARVIFLORA. *Magnolia Watsonii* and *parviflora*.

These are new and rare. The flowers are like alabaster cups with crimson centers, rivaling the most beautiful Orchids. June and July.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	10
2-3 ft. high.....	25	\$3 00	\$25 00	

YULAN MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia conspicua*.

The flowers are like pure white cups, and are occasionally caught by April snows.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.....	10	\$2 75	\$25 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	10	5 00	45 00

Landscape Talk · Magnolia Garden

It is the most glorious garden imaginable because it is an assembly of the most glorious trees, a garden that would appear like the work of a master fairy, for the lavish array of blossoms, the purity of the blooms, the unbelievable size of flower and foliage, and the delicately scented atmosphere. All is so different from what is usually seen or imagined that one is justified in pausing and wondering if it can be real or if possibly it may only be a visionary peep at paradise.

It is entrancing to be besieged by such loveliness. Would you not like such a garden? It can be a delightful rendezvous—a nook of royal splendor. The garden path will lead to it. Passing from things that are ordinary and usual to a scene so rare and unexpected is such an inspiring surprise one doesn't readily find words to express his delight, but in an exhaustive breath says, "Oh!" and stands in an hypnotic gaze.

Where can you plant such a garden? A pocket in moist woodland is ideal for its quietness and shadowy background, or somewhere along the woodland drive, sheltered from wind; or you can enclose any obscure corner, where there is some moisture, with high foliage and hide these treasures within. Plant now and get blossoms this year.



Magnolias are delightful. Provide a quarter for them in your shrubbery and among your evergreens

MAGNOLIA FOR MOIST GROUND

CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia acuminata*.

In thinking of possible specimen trees, such as Linden, Pin Oak, Maple, and Tulip, don't forget the Cucumber Magnolia. This will succeed either on moist ground or rich upland. It is a dense, ovate tree, with yellow-green flowers and red "cucumbers" in September.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high.....	100	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 ft. high.....	10	3 00	25 00
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	20	10 00	90 00
14-16 ft. high, 2 1/4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	25	15 00	140 00

HYPOLEUCA MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia hypoleuca*.

One of the large-leaved varieties. It has very large flowers in June, yellowish white in color, with brilliant carmine stamens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-14 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	15	\$12 00	\$100 00

LARGE-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia macrophylla*.

The largest flowers and foliage of any hardy tree in this region. Flowers are like a delicate porcelain vase, with a whorl of leaves as a salver.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high.....	75	\$1 00	\$8 00
10-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.....	7	15 00	125 00

UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia tripetala*.

Large, tropical leaves, and white flowers a foot across; brilliant seed-pods from which the scarlet seed suspend on silken threads.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3-4 ft. high.....	250	\$0 50	\$4 00
8 ft. high.....	50	1 75	15 00

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-14 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr.....	7	15 00	140 00



Magnolia
tripetala

MAGNOLIA OFFER No. 21

Trees will bloom this year.

3 Umbrella Magnolias	10 to 14 ft. high 12 years old	\$75.00
1 Large-leaved Magnolia		
1 Hypoleuca Magnolia		

Landscape Talk Trees of Rare Merit

How much trees are like folks! People differ widely but philosophy finds good in all. Some are born to be heroes and others to be great benefactors. Some become illustrious as statesmen, while others become famous inventors or literary, musical, or artistic geniuses. We revere those who have distinguished themselves for the welfare of the race and it is right we should. To honor them, however, is not to dishonor the rest. They all have their place in human nature. It is the physical, intellectual, and emotional variation that gives interest.

So trees differ widely and they all have some good traits. Some, however, are renowned for their pronounced natural symmetry, others are noted for their exceeding gracefulness, and still others for their majestic proportions and stability. They are trees of rank. They are preeminent for their elements of beauty. They stand out conspicuously and yet harmoniously among all other trees in the landscape. They are extolled in the development of the noblest, most dignified, and permanent landscapes. But this by no means discredits other species of lesser merit which still have their place in the economy of the landscape.

Without apologies, we mention a few trees of high degree which we know will be eagerly sought by those who wish a landscape of surpassing elegance. These are all described in their respective places in this catalogue.

See Beech, Ginkgo, Silver Linden, *Magnolia acuminata*, Liquidambar, Chestnut Oak, Laurel-leaved Oak, Red Oak, and Tulip.

MAGNOLIA OFFER No. 22

2 Magnolia Soulangeana alba superba. White.....	3 to 4 ft.	\$10.00
2 Magnolia Soulangeana. Pink.....		
1 Magnolia Soulangeana Lennei. Red.....		



Magnolia tripetala. Possibly you have a bit of moist woodland, protected from the wind. You may have a beautiful Magnolia garden. Many a dark recess along your woodland drive may echo the grandeur of these large-flowered Magnolias.



Norway Maples that have all the points of a good tree. The average street tree is thin and skimpy for several years because of poor roots. Those we offer have been transplanted three times, once more than usual, and have ideal roots. Why shouldn't they excel? They have twice the space to grow in and they were selected trees to start with.

Whether you can use 10, 100, or 1,000, they will be a good investment. Remember they are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily or they will be replaced.



There is a difference in trees, even where the height and diameter appear similar. One big difference is illustrated in the root systems above. Root-pruning and transplanting produce small feeding roots, and digging your order carefully preserves those roots. With the good care and cultivation you give, the trees grow vigorously.



MAPLE · *Acer*

The Maples have always been favorite trees. That is because they transplant easily, have been more generally available in nurseries, and have sold cheaply. While these need no longer be the controlling facts in the selection of your trees, we are willing to concede that, for most soils and with general care or lack of care, the Maple is more forbearing. For larger trees see pages 3 to 9.

NORWAY MAPLE. *Acer platanoides*.

Whether you select your trees personally, or order from this catalogue, you will receive trees of highest quality.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 ft. high.....	700	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	4,000	1 50	12 50	100 00
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.	1,000	2 50	22 50	200 00
12-16 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.....	300	6 00	50 00	

RED or SCARLET MAPLE. *Acer rubrum*.

The prettiest block in the nursery in October is the Red or Scarlet Maple, with its brilliant tints of yellow, orange, and scarlet. The small trees are ideal for a thick boundary planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 ft. high.....	600	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
8 ft. high.....	500	1 25	11 00	
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	300	2 00	17 50	
12-16 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam.	40	4 50	40 00	

SILVER MAPLE. *Acer dasycarpum*, or *A. saccharinum*.

This grows fast and is attractive for a number of years. It is quick to show signs of distress in a drought and must be dealt with rather sympathetically to develop and maintain its highest beauty.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 ft. high, 1 in. diam.....	100	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/4 in. diam.....	150	1 25	10 00	90 00
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam.	50	1 50	12 50	100 00
14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam.	15	2 50	20 00	



Shade is part of the revenue you get from your trees, and it is a delightful, refreshing revenue. Convert some of your sun-scorched lawn into shady groves which you and your friends will enjoy. Plant haphazard, 10 to 15 feet apart



SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. *Acer platanoides* var. *Schwedleri*

Similar in color to the Purple Beech, but grows more rapidly.

12-16 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 5 ft. spr., 40 trees, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

SUGAR, ROCK or HARD MAPLE. *Acer saccharum*.

Our large trees have been especially grown for specimen purposes. They have been repeatedly transplanted to give them good roots, and the tops pruned to make them symmetrical and full.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8 ft. high.....	200	\$1 50	\$12 50
10-14 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr....	200	2 50	22 50

12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.... 250 5 00 45 00

WIER'S WEEPING SILVER MAPLE. *Acer dasycarpum* var. *Wieri*.

A graceful variety, with long, pendent branches, and leaves cut in many narrow lobes.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10-14 ft. high.....	15	\$2 50	\$20 00

MULBERRY · *Morus*TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. *Morus alba* var. *tatarica pendula*.

Umbrella-shaped tree, with vigorous shoots trailing the ground.

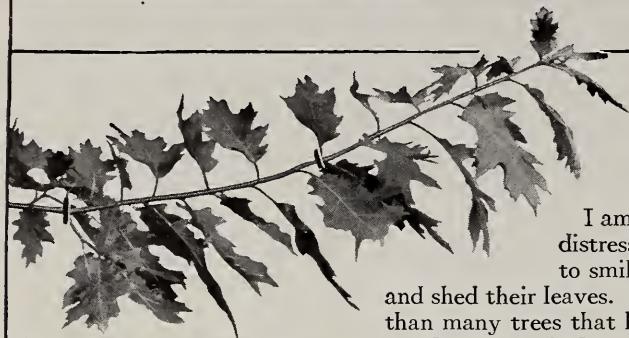
	Quan.	Each
4-6 ft. high.....	25	\$1 50

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM, syn., *Andromeda arborea*. Sorrel Tree.

The tiny white bells in midsummer and the brilliant fall coloring are two features of this small-growing tree. Scatter it among your shrubbery and in the open woodland.

4-5 ft. high, 150 trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.





THE BOAST OF THE OAK

I am preëminently Nature's standby for dry ground. In the most distressing drought I continue healthy and happy. It is my nature to smile, while other trees and shrubs wrinkle up their countenances and shed their leaves. I will make a better landscape planted in only a crowbar hole than many trees that have had soil specially prepared at great expense. You say I am slow? You fool yourself! I will beat a Maple or any other tree, and I will prove it at Hicks Nurseries. What people fail to consider is my second or summer growth.

Most trees do well if they can support their spring growth without worrying about a second growth, and while they are having their life or death struggle, I make my summer sprint. Not only will I grow faster, but I will still be growing along after others have been sawed in four-foot lengths. I am clearly the greatest value in the catalogue. The only trees that might dare to step up and refute this are the little Pines, and as far as they are concerned I am willing to have their partnership. Together we will hold the fort against all claimants and at a most trifling cost. Let us clothe your gravelly hillsides at \$3 or less per acre, or let us make a wide belt of foliage along the highway, or around your fields. For my own part I would just as soon be hid in among your shrubbery—that shrubbery which so quickly wilts. I will take away that lost-its-last-friend look, when the sun beats down hot, and you wish in vain for rain.



ATTESTATION OF NATURE

All that the Oak hath spoken is true.

A million years have I been testing my trees, and of them all none has been so patient under my discipline or so faithful amid excruciating circumstances as the Oak. Indeed, what would I do without it? I would despair of beautifying many of my hillsides and plains. On the Oak I confer the distinction of reliability, rapidity and permanence in soils and exposures that are most discouraging.

OAK · *Quercus*

BLACK OAK. *Quercus velutina*, or *Q. coccinea* var. *tinctoria*.

The leaves are thick and heavy, like green patent-leather, and the growth 2 to 3 feet a year. They are adapted for dry ground. They constitute the larger part of Long Island forest.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft.			5,300	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 ft.			8,000	50	4 00	35 00
4 ft.			300	1 00	9 00	85 00
6 ft.			200	2 00	17 50	
8 ft.			300	3 50	30 00	
10-12 ft.	1 1/2 in.	3-4 ft.	125	5 00	45 00	
12-14 ft.	2 1/2 in.	4-5 ft.	20	8 00	70 00	

BLACK JACK OAK. *Quercus marilandica*, or *Q. ferruginea*, or *Q. nigra*.

On the sandy slopes of the valleys at Brookville, East Norwich and Woodbury to Farmingdale, the Black Jack Oak stands out as a solid, dense, dome-shaped tree. The most drought-resisting Oak.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 in. high...	150	\$0 08	\$0 60
3 ft. high.....	50	50	4 50
4 ft. high.....	200	1 00	9 00
			85 00

CHESTNUT OAK. *Quercus Prinoides*.

Native in gravelly and most unpromising soils. It is one of the handsome trees for rare groups.

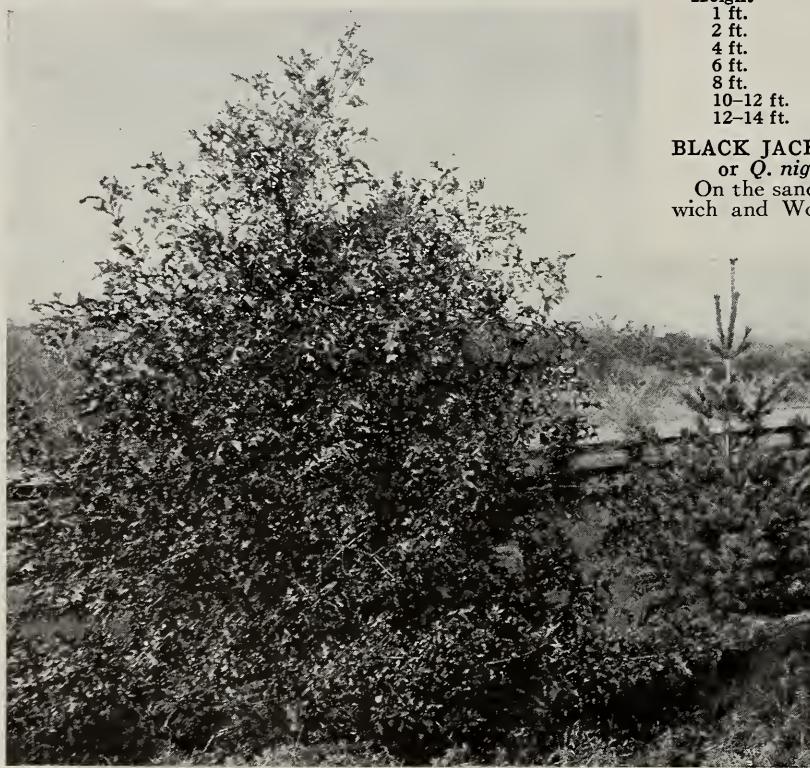
Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high....	7,000	\$0 10	\$0 80
2 ft. high....	3,000	50	4 00
4 ft. high....	200	1 00	9 00
6 ft. high....	100	2 00	17 50
10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr.	100	6 00	50 00
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.	25	8 00	60 00

DWARF CHESTNUT OAK. *Quercus prinoides*.

A shrub growing 3 to 5 feet high in dry soil. Suitable for thickening plantations, shading the ground, and holding the decaying leaves.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high...	600	\$0 05	\$0 40
1 ft. high.....	200	10	80
			6 00

If you could see the smiling colonies of these on the Hempstead Plains, you would be anxious to introduce some of the happiness in your landscape.



Boundary planting of Scarlet Oak, White Pine, and White Birch, on a Long Island estate. The owner said: "We thought of buying the adjacent property, but you can keep on doing that indefinitely. I find I cannot use the land profitably for farming. I think I shall plant it out to trees and let it alone. What are the best trees and what do they cost?" Little Oaks and Pines are the best. A belt 50 feet wide costs \$8 per 100 feet.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS TREES

LAUREL-LEAVED OAK. *Quercus imbricaria*.

A rare and beautiful tree with smooth, dark green, glossy foliage, like that of the Laurel, but larger.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8 ft. high	20	\$3 00	\$25 00	
10 ft. high	10	5 00	40 00	

MOSSY CUP, or BUR. *Quercus macrocarpa*.

This has twigs ridged with cork, like the Liquidambar, and the acorn cups are shaggy like gray moss.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high	200	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4 ft. high	175	1 50	10 00	80 00
5 ft. high	125	2 00	15 00	100 00

POST OAK. *Quercus obtusiloba*, or *Q. stellata*.

This grows native in the driest ground. It has sturdy Oak character even when small. Plant it, not for rapid growth but to see how happy it will be. In plantations of Oak, this and Black Jack can be used for the lower foliage and the Black and Scarlet Oak for the higher trees.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 in. high, 2-yr. trans.	500	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00
1 ft. high	100	50	4 50	
3 ft. high	400	1 15	10 00	85 00
4 ft. high	400	1 50	12 50	
6-7 ft. high	75	3 00	25 00	

PIN OAK. *Quercus palustris*.

Our stock of Pin Oaks represents Oak perfection as near as it can be approached. They not only have straight, sturdy tops, which is the part usually inspected by the buyer, but, what is of vastly more importance, they have a unique system of fibrous roots. This is an important consideration, because poor roots are the principal cause of the frequent failures in transplanting Oaks. This stock also represents an ambition to have a stock of trees in all the popular sizes and larger, different from those usually offered. You can have them in quantity for avenue planting, screens, and boundaries of low-branched trees, and they are almost as sure to succeed as Maples. We have root-pruned and repeatedly transplanted them more widely apart. Our trees, listed page 9, have the mature character so essential to a newly built home. The larger trees will save twenty years' time.

Height	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in., 2-yr. seed.	14,000	\$0 07	\$0 60	\$5 00
1 ft.	1,500	10	80	6 00
2 ft.	900	25	2 00	15 00
4 ft.	1,000	75	6 00	50 00
6 ft.	600	1 00	9 00	75 00
8 ft., 1 in. diam.	1,000	1 25	10 00	90 00
10 ft., 1 1/2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	1,200	2 00	17 50	150 00



This shows the adaptation of Pin Oak for formal treatment. We have five hundred trees that will give this effect the first year. Have you a walk they can arch over, or is it in the capacity of a shady grove that they can serve you?

PIN OAK PRICES, continued

Height	Diam.	Spread	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
12-14 ft.	2 in.	4-6 ft.	1,400	\$3 50	\$32 50	\$300 00
12-14 ft.	2 1/2 in.	4-6 ft.	500	8 00	70 00	
14-18 ft.	3 in.	6-8 ft.	75	15 00	120 00	
12-18 ft.	3 1/2 in.	6-10 ft.	20	20 00	150 00	



There is character in a grove of Oak like this that almost approaches the genuine charm of a natural forest glade. While you are beautifying, why not have the greatest beauty possible? It is a planting of this nature that will be a satisfaction to you, and most admired by your friends.

POPLAR · *Populus*

On moist clay soil, the Poplars make a rapid growth. This reputation and their low cost have given them an undue popularity. For dry soils, such as most of Long Island, they are not a permanent or beautiful tree, and we are obliged constantly to discourage their use. If you have the conditions for them, we can supply them. Such conditions usually prevail at the shore.

BALSAM POPLAR. *Populus balsamifera*.

This is strongly recommended for seaside planting. We offer them cheap so you can crowd them in for mutual protection.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8-10 ft. high.....	400	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$30 00
10-12 ft. high.....	800	1 00	7 50	60 00

CAROLINA POPLAR. *Populus deltoides* var. *carolinensis*.

Commonly used for street planting. Quan. Each Per 10
8-10 ft. high..... 100 \$0 60 \$5 00

JAPANESE POPLAR. *Populus suaveolens*.

This is the first tree to push out foliage in the spring. The leaves are dark, shining green and adhere as late in the season as those of the Maple or Linden. These small trees can be used where a big mass of foliage is desired for a little investment.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 ft. high.....	900	\$0 60	\$5 00	

LOMBARDY POPLAR. *Populus nigra* var. *italica*, or *P. fastigiata*.

The tall, narrow variety used for screens and in formal gardens. There will always be a demand for tall narrow screens at a reasonable cost. In an effort to supply the demand we have tested many trees. What seems most promising of anything we have in quantity is Pin Oak. We can supply these 8, 10, and 12 feet high. (See page 21 for prices.) Plant 6 feet apart, and they will make a dense solid wall. You can keep them narrow, or allow them to spread as the situation may demand.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
10 ft. high.....	200	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00

PYRAMIDAL CHINESE POPLAR. *Populus balsamifera* var. *suaveolens*.

Collected by Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer, in Turkestan, Siberia, and China, and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (No. 22,363). It has more spread than the Lombardy and seems to endure the drought better.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8-10 ft. high.....	200	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00

SILVER BELL, or SNOWDROP TREE (*Halesia tetraptera*)

A charming little tree, with snowy white flowers which hang all along the branches, like dainty bells in May. Naturalize a hundred in your woodland or scatter a few in your shrubbery.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,500	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 ft. high.....	500	75	6 00	50 00

SOPHORA

JAPANESE PAGODA TREE. *Sophora japonica*.

A round-headed tree with leaves and flowers shaped like those of the Locust, but darker and more glossy. The flowers appear in midsummer when flowers are scarce. It dislikes dry situations. A chance for you to make an unusual and inexpensive display.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	300	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00

THORN · *Crataegus*THORN, COCKSPUR. *Crataegus Crus-galli*.

Adapted to dry soil. Clusters of red fruit in the fall.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	75	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
4-5 ft. high.....	40	75	6 00	

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN, or HAW-THORN. *Crataegus Oxyacantha* var. *Paulii*.

A small tree or large shrub; flowers bright scarlet, very double.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-5 ft. high.....	25	\$0 75	\$6 00	

TULIP TREE
Liriodendron tulipifera

One of the better trees for select groups. Our trees are symmetrical. They have unusual root-systems on account of having been transplanted; so your investment in Tulip Trees will be satisfactory. We guarantee this.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 ft. high.....	100	1 50	12 50
10 ft. high.....	80	3 00	25 00
12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr.....	40	6 00	50 00
14 ft. high, 2 1/2 in. diam., 5 ft. spr.....	80	9 00	65 00
20-22 ft. high, 4-5 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr. .	10	25 00	

WILLOW · *Salix*

A genus not generally contented on Long Island. Probably its greatest use is to provide tall foliage quickly. By planting thick with shrubbery to shade the ground and hold mulch they will develop more satisfactorily.

BABYLONIAN WEEPING WILLOW. *Salix babylonica*.

This is the Willow with long, slender, pendent branches. It is successful only where there is moisture.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
10 ft. high, 1 1/2 in. diam.....	50	\$0 90	\$7 50

GOLDEN-BARKED WILLOW. *Salix vitellina* var. *aurea*.

This is the upright-growing Willow often seen around ponds. Our stock is especially valuable for mass planting and making tall shrubberies near the seashore.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3-4 ft. high.....	600	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

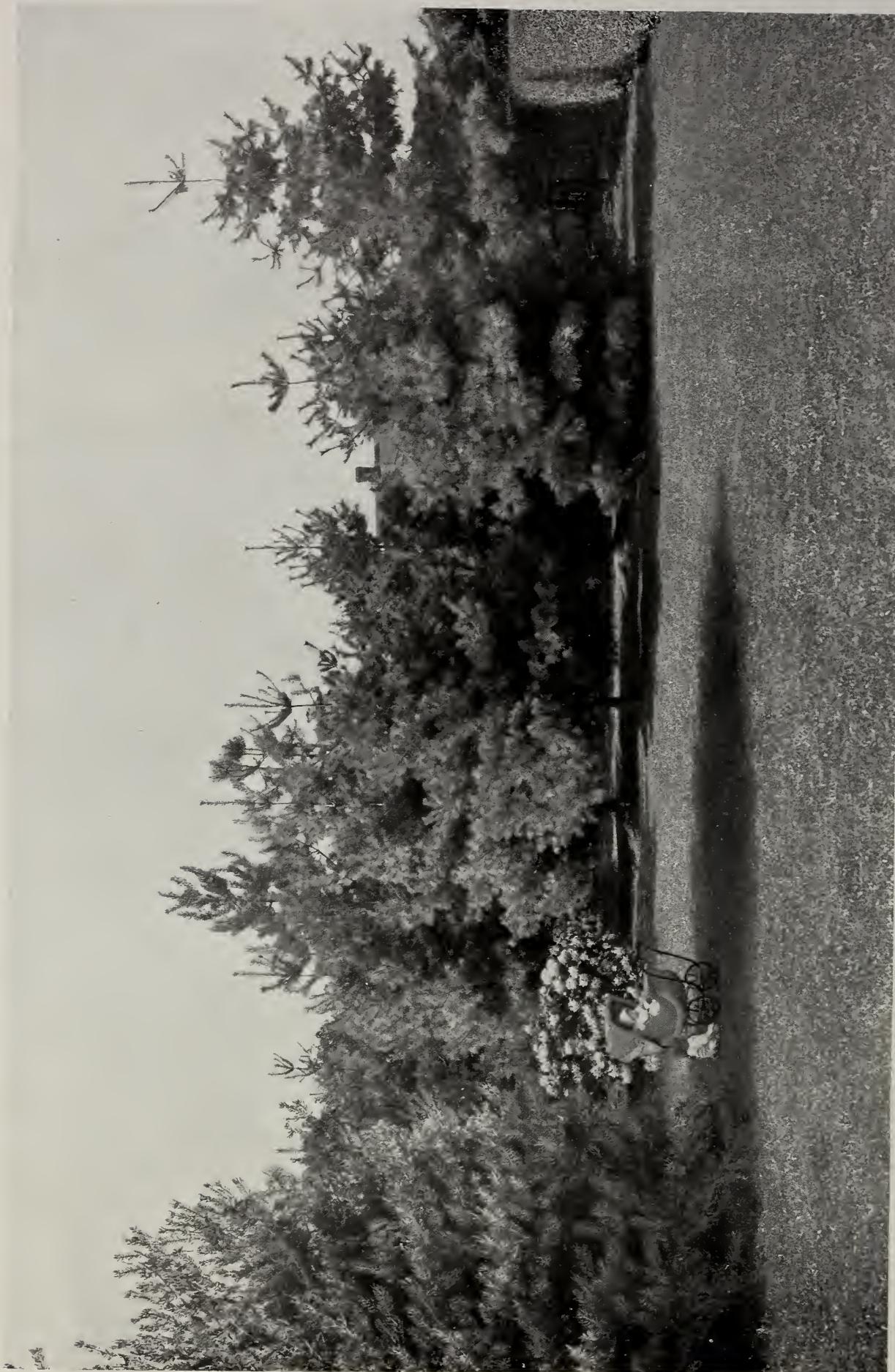
LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. *Salix pentandra*.

Often a big, quick screen is needed. This will furnish it, even on land not so damp as usually preferred by the Willow. The trees may be planted 6 to 10 feet apart, two or three rows deep. Laurel Willow has broad, privet-like foliage, shining as if varnished.

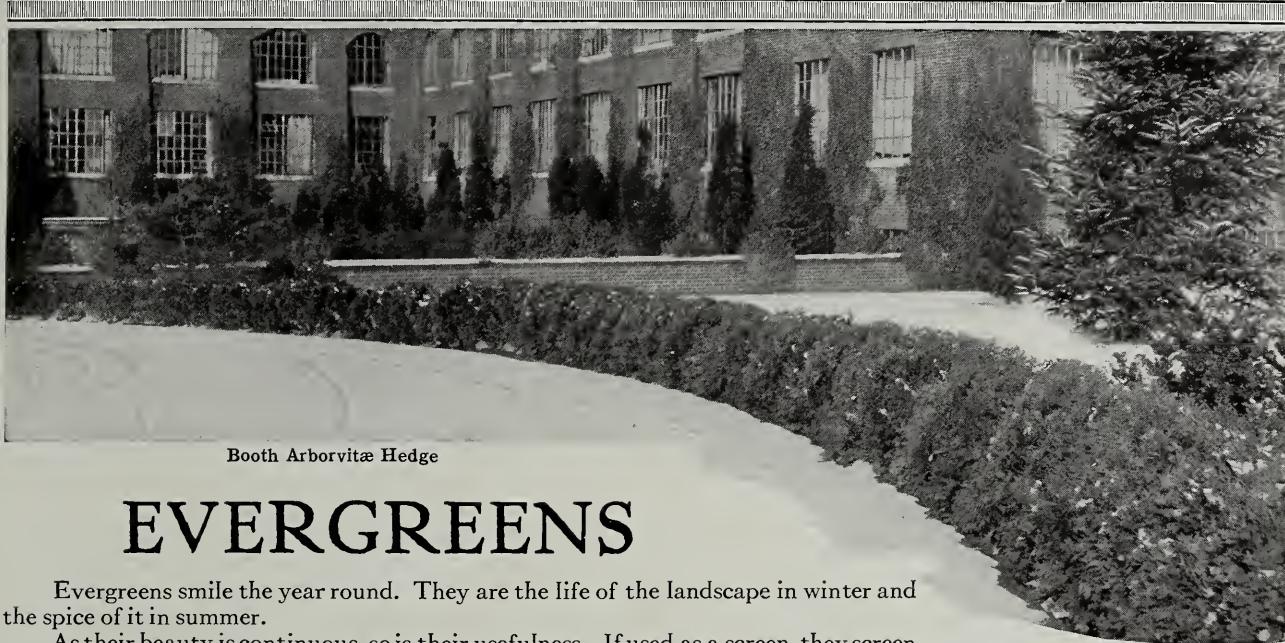
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft.	600	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$10 00



Group of Silver Linden, Liquidambar, Magnolia acuminata, and Tulip. Trees like this will give a distinct air to your place. They are the sign of a discriminating planter. They represent horticultural taste.



Boundary planting of White Pine. It is possible to get away from the wind, the noise, the dust; to enjoy your lawn with your friends and have real seclusion on limited areas. Would you like a belt of handsome evergreens? See our White Pine, Douglas Spruce, Hemlock, Nordmann's Fir, and other evergreens, and let us show you some beautiful plants to carpet the ground between the trees, and some rare flowering trees to make the planting more fascinating.



Booth Arborvitæ Hedge

EVERGREENS

Evergreens smile the year round. They are the life of the landscape in winter and the spice of it in summer.

As their beauty is continuous, so is their usefulness. If used as a screen, they screen all the year. If planted to give privacy, you have privacy all the time. If wanted for a windbreak, they restrict the wind as completely in the winter as in the summer.

Evergreens play an important part in making the country a desirable place to live in all the year.

We do not aim to offer the longest list of species. We do aim to offer the best list, the best for this climate and soil, and the best, positively the best, in culture. Come and see how we have given them large space to develop evenly, and how they have been root-pruned. This is illustrated on pages 31 and 32. These things are vital to the success and satisfaction of your evergreen investment.

ARBORVITAE · *Thuya*

We wish to refer you especially to our dwarf varieties. We have a large quantity which will make a neat evergreen edging along your garden walks and at the edge of the flower beds. They will remain happy where it is a little too exposed or too dry for Boxwood, as in the illustration above.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. *Thuya occidentalis*.

A low-branched, bushy pyramid of pleasing green, changing to a yellowish or brownish green in the winter.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	900	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 ft. high.....	200	1 00	7 50
4-5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.....	240	3 00	25 00
6 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.....	100	5 00	45 00

We have fifty trees, 8 to 16 feet high, available for repairing old hedges. If you need any, we will make a consistent price.

BOOTH'S DWARF ARBORVITÆ. *Thuya occidentalis* var. *Boothii*.

Little dwarf globes that will make an attractive edging. Plant 1 foot apart.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8-10 in. high.....	175	\$0 50	\$4 00
1 ft. high.....	400	75	6 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 50

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. *Thuya occidentalis* var. *pyramidalis*.

A narrow variety, resembling the Red Cedar in shape.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	275	\$0 75	\$7 00

PYRAMIDAL DOUGLAS ARBORVITÆ. *Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis Douglasti*.

Narrow, dark green pyramids, with lights and shadows almost as interesting as the little *Retinospora obtusa nana*.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	200	1 00	8 00

SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. *Thuya occidentalis* var. *Wareana*, or *Thuya siberica*.

A variety of the American, of slower growth; denser and darker green foliage. For a hedge, plant 1 1/2 feet apart.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 ft. high.....	200	1 25	10 00
3 ft. high.....	100	2 00	15 00

FOR A PRETTY GARDEN HEDGE, PLANT
ARBORVITAE \$30 TO \$50 PER 100 FEET

CEDAR · *Juniperus*

RED CEDAR. *Juniperus virginiana*.

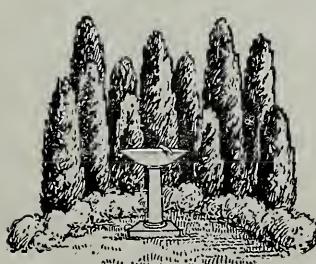
There is need frequently for a tall, narrow, all-year screen between suburban homes. Cedar qualifies. Or, the trees can be woven into your compositions to emphasize the vertical. If you have a formal garden, you will be interested in Cedars. They will make inclosures for garden seats or form the wall of and outdoor room.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	260	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 ft. high.....	500	60	5 00
3 ft. high.....	700	1 00	7 50
4 ft. high.....	800	2 00	17 50
5 ft. high.....	700	3 50	30 00
6 ft. high.....	350	5 00	45 00
7 ft. high.....	200	6 00	55 00
8 ft. high.....	150	9 00	80 00
10 ft. high.....	50	14 00	130 00
12 ft. high.....	20	16 00	150 00
14 ft. high.....	20	20 00	190 00
16 ft. high.....	25	26 00	250 00
18 ft. high.....	15	32 00	310 00
20 ft. high.....	40	40 00	380 00
22 ft. high.....	25	50 00	450 00

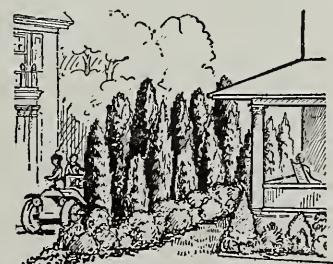
BLUE CEDAR. *Juniperus virginiana glauca*.

A steel-blue form of our native Cedar. These little trees will fit nicely into a gray color scheme, along with *Retinospora squarrosa*, *Concolor Fir*, etc.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	600	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 ft. high.....	50	1 25	10 00
4 ft. high.....	100	2 50	20 00
5-6 ft. high.....	100	5 00	45 00



We have several hundred Cedars, 5 to 8 feet, just right for a background to your birdbath, sundial, garden-seat, or statuary.



Groups of Cedars give a welcome bit of seclusion to suburban homes. You may need a tall all-winter screen. Cedar will give height. Even where planting space is limited, tuck in Laurel, Rhododendrons, Wild Rose, Barberry and other low plants.



Evergreen boundary, Concolor Fir in foreground

"Fir" stage of buying. We would like to acquaint you with the beauty of the Firs at the beginning of your experience, and let it excite rather than satisfy a high horticultural taste. All our Firs are root-pruned.

We have several varieties of larger Firs up to 25 feet high, 30 years old, that will produce for you a famous garden.

Such plants are not elsewhere obtainable with roots prepared for successful transplanting.

CONCOLOR or WHITE FIR. *Abies concolor.*

Here is your chance to get a king among trees. Not only is it beautiful and stately, but it holds its own through cold winters and hot summers. It is a difficult tree to transplant, but we have prepared our stock. You take no risk. It is a solid broad pyramid, suited for evergreen groves. In a collection of rare trees, it is one in which the owner will always take pride. Its light green color is particularly beautiful against a background of the darker Firs and Pines.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	2,500	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$140 00
2 ft. high.....	25	3 50	30 00	
3 ft. high.....	250	6 00	55 00	
4 ft. high.....	250	9 00	80 00	
5 ft. high.....	200	12 00	100 00	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	25	22 00	210 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	10	40 00	350 00	

SUBALPINE FIR. *Abies lasiocarpa.*

A silvery or light green Fir from the Rocky Mountains, resembling the Concolor Fir. Compact and hardy.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft. high.....	25	\$3 00	\$25 00
4-6 ft. high.....	40	6 00	50 00

NIKKO FIR. *Abies homolepis*, or *A. brachyphylla*.

This new introduction promises to be the hardiest, dark green evergreen tree. It will be a gem in your collection of evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	60	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
3 ft. high.....	75	4 50	40 00	
4 ft. high.....	150	6 00	50 00	
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	40	15 00	120 00	
8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	40	20 00	180 00	
10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	50	40 00	350 00	



What is more lovely than a group of Firs? The answer is, a group of Firs with Rhododendrons or Laurel at their base, and a background of Pines. Holly and bulbs would make the creation more glorious.

FIR . Abies

Every species has its particular merit. The merit of the Firs is their surpassing elegance. After you have been buying trees for several years, it requires something of unusual magnificence to attract. You are then at the

"Fir" stage of buying. We would like to acquaint you with the beauty of the Firs at the beginning of your experience, and let it excite rather than satisfy a high horticultural taste. All our Firs are root-pruned.

We have several varieties of larger Firs up to 25 feet high, 30 years old, that will produce for you a famous garden.

Such plants are not elsewhere obtainable with roots prepared for successful transplanting.

NORDMANN'S FIR. *Abies Nordmanniana.*

This has long been a specialty of this nursery, so we have old plants which arouse the enthusiasm of connoisseurs. It has rich, dark, velvety green foliage. On our older plants, 15 to 25 years old, the dark green is relieved by a silvery reflection on the under side of the leaves. As single specimens, they are worthy of a place in any composition where spiry topped evergreens are used.

If you want good trees at about half-price, we offer a few as irregular. These are a bit open or may have lost a lower branch, but have good roots and rich foliage. You could not have better trees to group on your lawn.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	Irregular
2 ft. high.....	75	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$1 00	
3 ft. high.....	50	4 00	30 00	2 00	
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	7 00	60 00	4 00	
5 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	40	12 00	100 00	6 00	
6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	50	18 00	160 00	10 00	
7 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	30	20 00	180 00	12 00	
8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr.....	100	30 00	270 00	18 00	
10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	40	50 00	450 00	30 00	
12 ft. high, 6-9 ft. spr.....	20	60 00	550 00	36 00	
14 ft. high, 7-9 ft. spr.....	20	70 00	650 00	42 00	

VEITCH'S FIR. *Abies Veitchii.*

A Japanese representative of our Balsam Fir, with handsomer foliage and equal perfume. If you have a place in the mountains and would like to add the Balsam Fir, you could profitably consider a carload or less of these, for they have been root-pruned and are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. If you have low moist soil, these will reward you with rapid growth of dark handsome foliage.

1 ft. high. 150 trees.	\$1 each,
	\$7.50 for 10.
2 ft. high. 300 trees.	\$2 each,
	\$18 for 10.
3 ft. high. 200 trees.	\$3.50 each,
	\$30 for 10.
4 ft. high. 250 trees.	\$5 each,
	\$45 for 10.
5 ft. high. 75 trees.	\$8 each,
	\$70 for 10.
8 ft. high. 25 trees.	\$15 each,
	\$120 for 10.

HEMLOCK
Tsuga

AMERICAN HEMLOCK.
Tsuga canadensis.

The feathery gracefulness of the Hemlock is generally appreciated and in these qualities it excels. It does not thrive, standing alone in windy situations, in dry soil, or near the shore.

1 1/2 ft. high. 800 trees.	\$1 each,
	\$7.50 for 10, \$60 per 100.
2 ft. high. 500 trees.	\$1.25 each,
	\$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.
3 ft. high. 200 trees.	\$2.50 each,
	\$22.50 for 10, \$200 per 100.
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 60 trees.	\$4 each,
	\$35 for 10, \$300 per 100.

We are able to supply Hemlocks up to 14 feet high in limited quantities. Let us know your need and we will quote. Better still, come and make personal selection.



HEMLOCK HEDGE AT HICKS NURSERIES

Here is an evergreen hedge that is over forty years old—a solid wall, 600 feet long, 12 feet high, and 10 feet wide. You can fairly appreciate the size by standing up a pole, 12 feet long, with a 10-foot crosspiece. These will aid you in realizing what absolute seclusion this hedge will give around a garden, or how completely it will screen a service drive, or what dignity it will give a formal approach to the most stately residence. To appreciate fully the elegance of this hedge, we are frank to say, it should be seen. There is the quality of age in its texture, and a beauty which can come only with age. We might compare it with the old Yew hedges in English gardens. Walls can give equal seclusion, but can never have the beauty and refinement, not even when time and the elements have added their handiwork. Price, \$16 per linear foot, delivered, planted, and guaranteed, within a radius of 15 miles, or packed, f.o.b. cars, Westbury.



HICKS NURSERIES



EVERGREEN TREES

JUNIPER · *Juniperus*

The Junipers are a very important group of trees. They thrive in sunny positions and on sandy or dry soil. Their greatest value, however, is their blending growth and harmonious foliage.

The low-growing varieties will make a horizontal mass, while the upright varieties can be introduced where strong vertical lines are needed, giving a perfect equipoise in which the eye finds repose and delight.

DWARF GLOBE. *Juniperus virginiana* var. *globosa*.

A compact little ball-like evergreen of pleasing color.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-10 in. high.....	75	\$1 00	\$7 50

JUNIPERUS STRICTA var. GLAUCA.

An uncommon, little, cone-shaped evergreen, growing about 2 feet.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 ft. high.....	100	\$1 00	\$7 50

KOSTER'S JUNIPER. *Juniperus virginiana* var. *Kosteri*.

The best of any we have tested for low growth.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. wide.....	200	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. *Juniperus Pfitzeriana*.

A wide, plumose, and graceful evergreen of healthy, blue-green foliage. Grows 5 feet.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	500	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	300	2 50	20 00	175 00

SCALY-LEAVED JUNIPER. *Juniperus squamata*.

A prostrate tree, with long trailing branches; bluish green.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. wide.....	100	\$1 00	\$7 50

SWEDISH JUNIPER. *Juniperus communis* var. *suecica*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
A neat little column.			
2 ft. high.....	50	\$1 50	\$10 00
3 ft. high.....	40	2 00	15 00

Landscape Talk · Foundation Planting

This perhaps is the most intimate part of your landscape, and the material should be carefully chosen. It should be material that harmonizes in habit of growth, foliage, and color. You have seen plantings made up of trees individual in color, shape, or character, and the assembly was not pleasing. It would have been much more pleasing had just one variety, or at least one type, of tree been used. Then the whole planting would have become a unit and not a collection of units, each attracting attention for itself and detracting from every other. The material, too, should be such as will stay low. This means plants that develop laterally rather than vertically. Growing laterally, they become mingled or interwoven. We call it blending.

Many plants have the qualities we have mentioned, so essential to a permanent, satisfying treatment. Among those listed in this catalogue are Juniper, flat and dwarf, Japanese Yew, Barberry, Regel's Prostrate Privet, Rhododendrons, Laurel, Stephanandra, Bayberry, Indian Currant, and Leucothoe. To calculate the number of plants you will require, plan to set the plants 2 feet apart, filling the entire area. Our remarks on ground-covers, elsewhere in the catalogue, will suggest how the space between plants can be treated.



Foundation planting of low-growing plants that blend—Juniper in the foreground, Boxwood in vases, Ivy on the wall, Cedar and Flat Japanese Yew at the far corner. When you get your plants, set them around until they are arranged to suit, and then plant.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN TREES

PINE · *Pinus*

Whatever your landscape need may be, some of the Pines are pretty apt to fulfill it. As an outline of their capacities, we mention a few ways in which they are depended on continually to serve our customers. Inclosing the lawn or garden, giving immediate seclusion and privacy; screening the unbeautiful; breaking the wind; hedges; thrifty masses at the seashore and in other places where the wind is unrestricted; happy plantations in poor, sandy, and gravelly soil; foresting sterile hillsides; beautiful all-year groups for the lawn or winter garden. There may be still other ways in which they can peculiarly and reliably serve you. We will tell you which ones and the number you require.

AUSTRIAN PINE. *Pinus Laricio* var. *austriaca*.

Our Austrian Pines are dense solid domes, just the kind you need to stand up and defy the elements at the shore or other exposed places. They are dense, because they have not made long annual growths. They have been root-pruned and transplanted repeatedly. You will appreciate the value of this culture if you have planted trees which have not had it. If you have not had experience with the other kind, these will save you disappointment, because they transplant successfully and grow satisfactorily the first year. We guarantee this. The Austrian Pine is one of the most reliable for severe shore exposures.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	500	\$0 75	\$ 6 00	\$30 00
2 ft. high.....	600	1 75	15 00	100 00
3 ft. high.....	250	5 00	40 00	300 00
4 ft. high.....	250	8 00	70 00	
5 ft. high.....	125	12 00	100 00	



Street screen of Pines, Spruces
and Firs

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
6 ft. high.....	25	\$18 00	\$160 00
7 ft. high.....	30	22 00	200 00
8 ft. high.....	50	30 00	250 00
9 ft. high.....	40	40 00	350 00
10 ft. high.....	40	50 00	450 00

Landscape Talk · Seashore Planting

As with respect to other difficult undertakings, it is easier to say, "It can't be done," than to go ahead and do it. It is also easier to do it one's own way than to do it Nature's way. These two facts account for practically all the distressed looking planting or lack of planting at the shore. We will take the first step and say, "It can be done." It is for you to take the next step and ask us to do it. We shall be glad to discuss the matter right on the beach or bluff. It is doubtful if we could otherwise do you justice. Conditions vary considerably and the planting must vary to conform. We always plant thick. There is little danger of planting too thick, but oh, the tragedy of not planting thick enough! Crowding them in keeps the fallen leaves and other decaying vegetable matter from blowing away. Throw on manure, seaweed, eel-grass every year. This will make plant food for your trees.

It may not be practical for you to have us study your conditions specially. It is still practical for you to get a thousand Pines and other trees we have mentioned. We are always glad to cooperate and, if 25 per cent or more of your plants fail, we will give you others.

If you want to make a good investment, ask us to send you 100 seashore Pines, including several two to three feet high, for \$50. These can be planted three to eight ft. apart according to the severity of the exposure. See page 70 for other suggestions.



For the worst shore exposure Pines are most reliable, and the most reliable Pines are Austrian, Japanese Black, Scotch, and Pitch. Your conditions may be such that many other evergreens can be added, or even deciduous trees and shrubs, as Wild Cherry, Privet, Balsam, Poplar, Red Maple, Wild Roses, Bayberry, Sumach, and Oaks.



White Pine windbreak

winter, growing on the driest soil

JACK PINE. *Pinus Banksiana*, or *P. divaricata*.

A picturesque, irregular tree, with yellowish green foliage, a cheerful color for and thriving near the sea.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	200	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 ft. high.....	500	2 00	17 50
6 ft. high.....	100	4 00	35 00

JAPANESE BLACK PINE. *Pinus Massoniana*.

A sturdy Pine, similar to Austrian. We have found it one of the most reliable for the shore. It has noticeably bright green needles. Someone owning an exposed bluff might be prudent enough to order our entire stock. You lose an opportunity, if you have shore property and do not engage your share at once.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8-12 in. high, 4 yr. trans.....	1,500	\$0 30	\$2 50
1 ft. high.....	1,000	60	5 00
2 ft. high.....	500	1 00	7 50

JAPANESE RED PINE. *Pinus densiflora*.

You will admire this for its picturesque growth. We recommend you to scatter it through your Pine belts. It will make an interesting variation and still be harmonious. It can be used at the shore, if mingled in dense plantings of other more tolerant species. There is exceptional value in our 2-foot trees.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-10 in. high.....	1,400	\$0 20	\$1 50
1 ft. high.....	450	40	3 00
2 ft. high.....	450	75	6 00
3 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 00
4 ft. high.....	1,000	2 50	15 00



Who said the landscape is uninteresting in winter? If only you had Pine and Birch, it would be fascinating. With all the evergreens, bright-berried shrubs, and brilliant barks, as Holly, Laurel, etc., it abounds with beauty. The illustration shows part of an evergreen garden. We shall be glad to show you several in this vicinity. You will be delighted to express your enthusiasm in your own landscape.

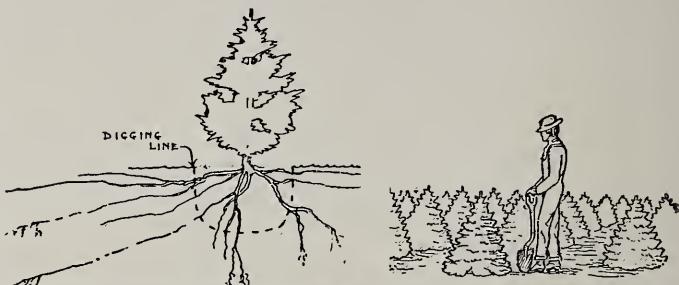
HICKS NURSERIES



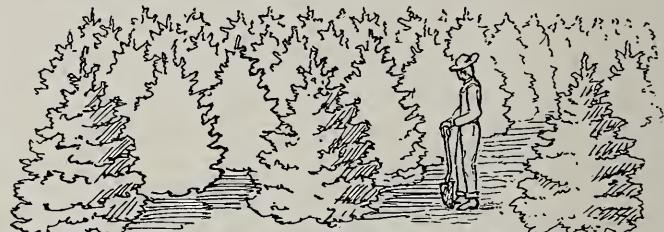
EVERGREEN TREES

**USUAL WAY OF
GROWING EVERGREENS
INFERIOR**

ROOT
TOP
GROWTH



Little trees are planted in rows where they remain several years. Not being root-pruned, they develop long coarse roots, which are necessarily sacrificed when dug to fill orders.



As the trees grow, they begin to touch in the row, becoming weak on two sides, and frequently lose the lower foliage. Sometimes they are kept sheared very narrow to prevent this. In either case the natural beauty is lost.



In filling an order the trees are hastily dug, roots are cut short, and being coarse very little soil can adhere. The burlap, intended to keep the ball firm around the roots, becomes virtually a bag of loose dirt.

2 YEARS
GROWTH



The results are the important part of your investment. There is a very short growth for several years, due to loss of roots. When the tree loses its old needles, which are dropped after the new annual growth is completed, it is but a skeleton of the dense beauty seen in the nursery. You have seen many trees like this. Perhaps you have had some.

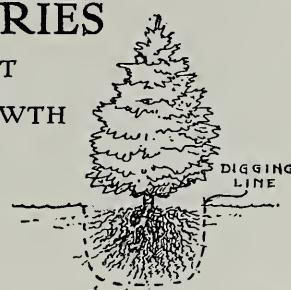
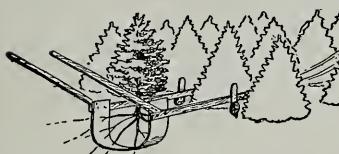


WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN TREES

THE WAY EVERGREENS ARE GROWN AT HICKS NURSERIES

GOOD ROOT TOP GROWTH



Little trees are lined out and in three years have a U-shaped blade drawn under them by eight horses or a gasoline motor. This keeps the roots compact and a very small percentage is lost when dug.

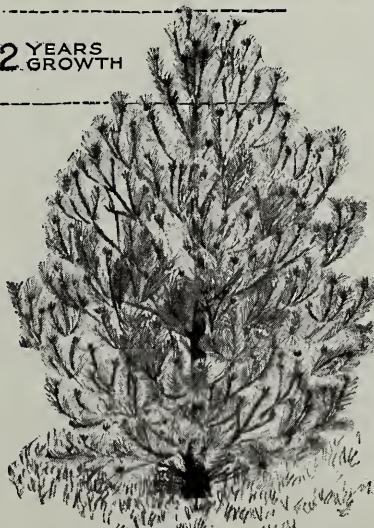


It takes sunshine on all sides to develop a tree fully. If you ever visited our nurseries, you observed that our trees were wide apart. If you came in winter or summer, you may have noticed twenty-five to fifty men, besides teams, busy transplanting evergreens.



It takes time to dig a tree carefully, and requires pains and experience to get the right shape and size to the ball, and keep it from breaking. Compact roots, heavy canvas made to fit the ball, platforms to hold the soil, and the tree comes to you in the best condition.

2 YEARS
GROWTH



You want trees that grow well. That is more important than a guarantee. With us you get both.



Service drive, screen of
White Pine

JAPANESE TABLE PINE. *Pinus densiflora* var. *Tanyosho*.

You can use this as a sort of footstool at the base of large-growing evergreens. It is an interesting cushion that can be sparingly but agreeably added to your collection.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
25	\$3 00	\$25 00

KOREAN PINE. *Pinus koraiensis*.

A handsome tree, dense and symmetrical, with edible seeds like hazelnuts. One would naturally look for this in rare collections.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
50	\$5 00	\$45 00

MUGHO or MOUNTAIN PINE. *Pinus montana* var. *Mughus*.

Suitable for planting in dry soil, where low evergreen foliage is needed, or where a view over an evergreen belt is to be kept open. The smaller size will economically make a green carpet over a gravelly slope.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2,000	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
2,500	1 25	10 00	
2,000	2 00	15 00	
50	3 00	25 00	

PINUS PARVIFLORA.

A cheerful blue-green tree with wider spreading branches than the Swiss Stone Pine. Can be used where a Pine grove of small dimensions is required.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
30	\$2 50	\$20 00

PITCH PINE. *Pinus rigida*.

Irregular, picturesque trees of sunny green color, which Nature has fitted to the driest soils. Their beauty is frequently injured by the forest fires, but you occasionally see a group which represents the highest beauty of which the soil is capable. We strongly advise you to plant them this spring, on the seashore, plains, or gravelly hills.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3,000	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
1,500	60	5 00	45 00
300	1 50	10 00	85 00
200	3 00	25 00	225 00
25	4 00	35 00	

RED or NORWAY PINE. *Pinus resinosa*.

The handsomest Pine, growing into a solid dome. In a collection of Pines it will stand out as the darkest tree. It is native from Connecticut to Minnesota. Try a few hundred, mixing them with White Pines and Oaks on some of your dry hillsides.

Height	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft.	5,000	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 ft.	2,000	2 00	17 50	125 00
3 ft.	1,000	4 00	30 00	
4-5 ft.	100	6 00	50 00	



A rich planting of Pines, Rhododendrons, and Dogwood. Do you look out upon a glaring driveway or on a velvety tapestry? Spend an hour or two at our Nursery and we will show you plants that will give you an effect like the above at once.



Evergreen garden and boundary

HICKS NURSERIES



EVERGREEN TREES

SCOTCH PINE. *Pinus sylvestris*.

A tree of very rapid growth when young, and of a pleasing blue-green color. It may be used for its quick growth, interspersed with longer-lived trees, as White and Red Pine.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	2,000	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 ft. high.....	1,400	1 25	10 00	
4 ft. high.....	300	3 00	25 00	
8-10 ft. high.....	100	10 00	80 00	
12-14 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr.....	15	16 00	140 00	

SWISS STONE PINE. *Pinus Cembra*.

A compact, little, blue-green tree, looking like a closely trimmed young White Pine. It grows about 8 inches a year. It is suitable for places where a tree about 15 feet high is wanted. It is slow in reaching this size and can be used in formal gardens or evergreen plantings where trees of smaller dimensions are wanted.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
2 ft. high.....	200	3 00	25 00	
3 ft. high.....	50	5 00	40 00	
4-5 ft. high.....	75	8 00	75 00	

EXTRAORDINARY PINE OFFER—

100 TREES FOR \$50

If you want to make a good evergreen investment, just ask us to send you 100, or as many more as you can use, of our 2 to 3-foot Pines at \$50 per hundred. These can be planted 6 to 8 feet apart on your bluff, or in your boundary belts. They are excellent material for massing at the shore. The varieties include Scotch, Pitch, Jack, Japanese red and black, and Austrian Pines. You will be delighted with your purchase, and come for more.

Landscape Talk · Winter Gardens

When the leaves have fallen, does your garden lose its charm? Would you like a garden you can enjoy all winter? A winter garden is a quiet, restful place, a Pine and Fir-scented place, a place illuminated by the white bark of the Birch and the red berries of the Holly, a place where the birds twitter their appreciation of the shelter from the cold wind, a place full of dainty floral gems, a place where the warmth and glow of the sun is reflected and where the environment is happy and cheerful when the days are dull and depressing. You admire the beauty of the Pines. Possibly you are not acquainted with our big Firs and Spruces. They are real beauties. When nature has wrought her worst havoc with snow and sleet, their beauty is only intensified as they bend fantastically under their icy load and glisten with crystal drapery. Come and study them. You will enthuse over their rare beauty and be glad to add it to your landscape. While you are here we will show you many rare plants that you can weave in. Some of them are referred to cover plants and in others in our list of rare and beautiful plants on page 39. Then there are the brilliant-berried shrubs, as Black Alder, High-bush Cranberry, and Barberry, and bulbs which are apt to smile anytime during warm spells, as Winter Aconite, Fritillaria, Chionodoxa, Crocus, Snowdrop, Adonis, Narcissus, and Helleborus. Why not arrange for a winter garden? We shall be glad to go into details with you or your landscape architect. We guarantee rare beauty during a period that is otherwise desolate.



Lawn inclosure of White Pine planted by us. Photographed one year after planting. You will enjoy your grounds more if they are inclosed. Evergreens will make them quiet and secluded. Who wants to see the traffic on a busy street and who wants to breathe the dust? What delight is there in strolling around the lawn with your friends if it is all exposed? Evergreens are beautiful all the year. Their touch of green in winter, often draped with ice, makes a landscape as charming as that of summer. You can have a result like the above right away with our large time-saving Pines, Spruces, and Firs. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart. The sketch will help you.

KEY TO SKETCH.—(1) White Pine, (2) Scotch Pine, (3) Concolor Fir, (4) White Spruce, (5) Douglas Spruce, (6) Colorado Blue Spruce, (7) Veitch's Fir, (8) Japanese Yew.

Trees that are shaded are permanent. Those not shaded are temporary fillers to be removed in three to eight years.



WHITE PINE

Pinus Strobus

This is monarch of all evergreens, the tree you have admired, with its outstretched arms against the horizon.

If your grounds are bare and exposed, it will immediately give you seclusion, which should rightly be an asset of your suburban home. It will make a green growing wall, protecting those within from the noise and the activities of those without. The trees will immediately inclose the beauty of your lawn, and one really does not appreciate how much more beautiful and enjoyable his grounds are when inclosed. If your grounds are bleak and wind-swept, a thick belt of White Pines will rob the wind of its harshness, and you will enjoy their shelter as much as will the birds that linger in them.

There may be something unattractive in your vistas which you would like to obscure. Whether it is a coldframe or a two-story garage, White Pine will immediately conceal them so thoroughly as to take away even a suspicion of their presence.

You may have a dry hillside which White Pine can clothe for you, or you may have a few acres of ground which they can forest at \$2.50 to \$20 per acre.

Perhaps it has never occurred to you what an unusually serviceable and beautiful hedge the White Pine will make and perhaps you will be glad to know that you can have such a hedge immediately, 4, 6, 8, or 10 feet high. Anticipating their scope of service, we have grown White Pines by the thousands, and offer them in large quantities, from the little 2-year seedlings up to time-saving trees, 16 feet high and larger.

We have given our trees the very best culture. When they have needed to be transplanted wider apart to keep their lower foliage dense and full, and to prevent them from becoming two-sided, they have been transplanted. This is true, whether the trees have been 1 foot high, growing in beds, or 10 feet high, growing 8 feet apart.

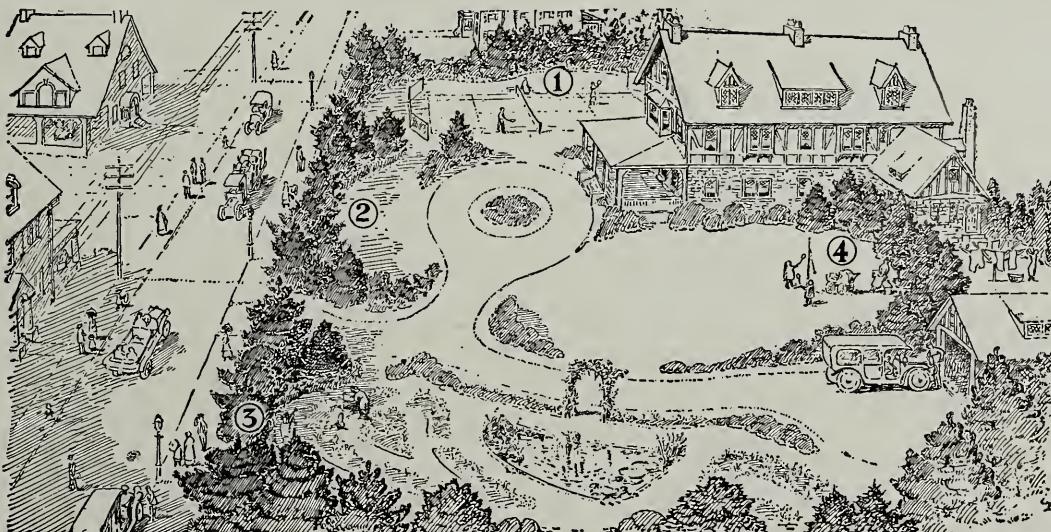
Because it is best, for the buyer, to keep the roots compact so that there will be a minimum loss in digging, we have root-pruned, sometimes by pulling a U-shaped blade underneath the trees, drawn by eight horses or a gasoline motor, sometimes by digging a trench around the trees. Where trees do not have this discipline, they make a very long annual growth, developing into an open tree, not the kind you would select for a screen, windbreak, or hedge. It is much easier to plant small trees in rows and let them remain several years. Many of the trees remain long enough to attain a large size, but the roots are long and coarse and radiate many feet in all directions. This easy and cheap method of producing a tree is not heeding the interest of the buyer who in planting a tree anticipates a healthy growth.

We believe we are not violating modesty when we refer to our White Pines as the very best obtainable in top and root, and the best for your landscape. You will receive the highest value, whether it be in a little Pine or a big Pine.

To decide how many to order, calculate the quantity on a basis of 10 to 20 feet apart. You are arranging them for the beauty of the landscape, therefore add Dogwood and White Birch against the darkest shadows and carpet the ground between the trees with Laurel, Rhododendron, Bayberry, Hazelnut, Scrub Oak, Honeysuckle, Trailing Roses, *Clematis virginiana*, *Evonymus*, Bearberry, Sumac, etc. Some of these things you can collect. We will show you how. Others you can secure more economically from this catalogue. See index and paragraph on cover-plants, page 39.

For a hedge, trees 5 to 8 feet high should be planted 3 to 5 feet apart. This costs 66 cents to \$1.60 per linear foot, delivery or packing extra.

You do not need to live near the nursery to have these Pines or other evergreens. We ship with a large ball of earth and they arrive in good condition even if you live 1,000 miles away. Write us and we will help you arrange an economical shipment. We guarantee the trees.



A graphic sketch of how our evergreens are serving those who are getting the most enjoyment from their country or suburban homes. You can have absolute seclusion and highest beauty without waiting for trees to grow. We have done the waiting for you.

KEY TO PLAN.—(1) Screen to adjoining properties. (2) Screen excluding a noisy dusty street. (3) Background and inclosure for your flower-garden. (4) Screen to laundry-yard, garage, or other unsightly necessities.



WHITE PINE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFIERS



Breakfast porch. View before and after planting. Photographed the first season

All the difference in the world in appearance, but only a few days' difference in time. Here a most unpromising outlook was converted into fascinating beauty. Evergreens completely eliminated the laundry yard and service entrance from view, and ingeniously subdued the boldness of the garage. We can make all your views pleasing views. Let us show you what trees will economically meet your requirements. We will make your tree investment permanent and satisfactory, whether you are in Maine, Michigan, Kentucky, or Virginia.

The tree on the left is just a sample of our 14 to 16-foot White Pines. We have about 250 like this. It was trees like these that immediately changed the countenance of the landscape above. They made a normal growth the first season because they had been root-pruned once and transplanted several times. You cannot get better trees for your landscape.





WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN TREES

WHITE PINE

Pinus Strobus

FOR

SCREENS, BOUNDARIES, HEDGES
GROVES, WINDBREAKS
FOREST PLANTING

We have shipped 200 carloads of Pines and other evergreens, all giving satisfaction. We have 100 carloads ready to become immediate factors in your landscape.

2-5 in. high, 2 yr. trans.	FOR FOREST PLANTING	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-8 in. high, 3 yr. trans.		3,000	\$0 50	2 50	
9-12 in. high, 4 yr. trans.		9,000	10 80	5 00	
1 ft. high		3,800	10 30	2 50	22 00
2 ft. high	FOR EXTENSIVE BOUNDARY OR OTHER LANDSCAPE PLANTING	20,000	60 60	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high		15,000	1 00	7 50	65 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.		1,200	1 75	15 00	140 00
5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr.	FOR HEDGES AND DECOPATIVE GROUPS	700	2 75	25 00	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr., 7 yrs.		700	6 00	50 00	
7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr., 8 yrs.		300	10 00	90 00	
8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr., 9 yrs.		400	12 00	100 00	
9 ft. high, 7 ft. spr., 10 yrs.	FOR IMMEDIATE SCREENS, GROVES AND WINDBREAKS	300	14 00	120 00	
10 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr., 11 yrs.		400	16 00	140 00	
12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr., 13 yrs.		200	25 00	210 00	
14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr., 15 yrs.		125	35 00	320 00	
16 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr., 17 yrs.		100	45 00	400 00	
18 ft. high, 12 ft. spr., 18 yrs....		50	60 00	500 00	



Our little Pines will give this effect in three years

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
...\$5 per 1,000..	3,000	\$0 50	2 50	
\$18 per 1,000..	9,000	10 80	5 00	
\$40 per 1,000..	3,800	10 30	2 50	22 00
20,000	60 60	5 00	45 00	
15,000	1 00	7 50	65 00	
1,200	1 75	15 00	140 00	
700	2 75	25 00	200 00	
700	6 00	50 00		
300	10 00	90 00		
400	12 00	100 00		
300	14 00	120 00		
400	16 00	140 00		
200	25 00	210 00		
125	35 00	320 00		
100	45 00	400 00		
50	60 00	500 00		

SPECIAL-PRICED PINES AND OTHER EVERGREENS

In growing Pines by the tens of thousands, trees frequently get a limb broken by the plow. Others are a little open or may be slightly too narrow for our first quality. If you want a rich boundary, screen, or decorative group of evergreens, these are ideal. They have good roots, will be dug with large balls, and are sure to succeed. They are covered by our regular guarantee. On account of their natural variation we offer these at two-thirds regular price. Ask our foreman to show you these trees, or let us send them on approval. We can supply White, Scotch, Austrian, and Pitch Pines, Nordmann's Fir, Douglas and Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce, from 4 to 12 feet.

Many of our customers have created beautiful landscapes with these trees and saved hundreds of dollars. Let us show you places that have been inclosed with wide belts of such trees.

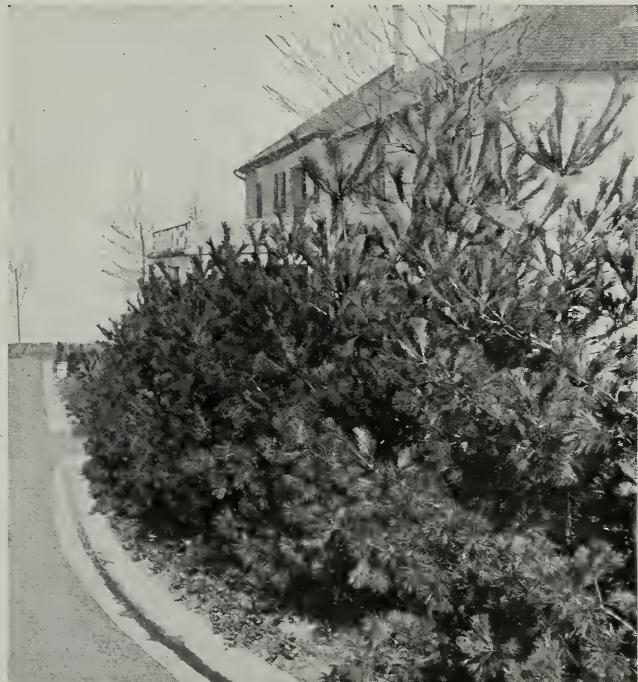
PICTURESQUE PINES



Perhaps you like the picturesque, wind-swept Pines that show a successful struggle with the elements. We have several species that compose into naturalistic groups. It is like finding a new material for decorating your rooms, for such trees have not heretofore been available. They are ideal for the shore, looking as if they had always grown there. See Jack Pine, Japanese Red Pine, Pitch Pine. Better still, come to the nursery and we will show you trees that will weave into unusually beautiful groups.

\$40 BUYS 1,000

Of these 4-year-old transplanted White Pines. One thousand of these little trees will plant over two acres of that ground that has been lying idle so long. It might be too poor for a crop, but not too poor for these Pines. Be just to yourself. How many of these can you use? And don't forget to dibble in a thousand or more little Oaks.



White Pine makes an unusual hedge. Trees 6 feet high cost \$1 per linear foot, delivered within twenty miles of Westbury or f. o. b. cars. Trees 8 feet high cost \$2 per linear foot. Perhaps you do not have space for a wide group. Here is a hint—green all winter, too.



EVERGREEN TREES



Foundation planting, composed mainly of Retinisporas. The little fleecy tufts in front are the variety Squarrosa. These make a happy blue note, especially with their dark green surroundings. Those we offer are ripe for just such a planting.

RETINISPORA · Japanese Cypress

The Retinisporas are largely used in evergreen beds. The foliage is of fine texture, fern-like in form, and the trees make graceful little domes from 2 to 8 feet high. It is best to keep them clipped annually, as it makes them dense and compact.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA. Green Japanese Cypress.

Feathery, dark green foliage.

	Each	Per 10
8 in. high.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
1 ft. high.....	60	5 00
2 ft. high.....	1 25	10 00

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA var. AUREA. Golden Japanese Cypress.

A popular evergreen with those who admire plants with bright foliage.

	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 ft. high.....	1 25	10 00

RETINISPORA SQUARROSA. Blue Japanese Cypress.

This we esteem highly for its cheerful blue-green color during the summer. It is especially delightful early in the morning, as it glistens with the dew.

	Each	Per 10
8 in. high.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
1 ft. high.....	60	5 00
2 ft. high.....	1 25	10 00
3 ft. high.....	2 50	20 00

RETINISPORA FILIFERA. Thread-branched Japanese Cypress.

This has long, slender, thread-like branches.

	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 ft. high.....	1 25	10 00
6-8 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00

RETINISPORA OBTUSA. Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress.

A handsome, dark green tree, with dark shadows between the shell-like fronds. It is very attractive for a low hedge separating different parts of a garden.

	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 ft. high.....	1 25	10 00

RETINISPORA OBTUSA var. NANA GRACILIS.

A little gem. Our plants are old, broad, and well established. This is the highest class of material you can use at house foundations and plantations of low evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high.....	200	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
10-12 in. high.....	400	1 50	12 50	100 00
1 ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50	

SCIADOPITYS

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA. Japanese Umbrella Pine.

This is a decorative tree, similar in outline and dark green foliage to the Pyramidal Boxwood. Each annual growth terminates in a cluster of long heavy needles, arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. We recommend it highly.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	30	\$2 50	\$22 50
1 1/2 ft. high.....	10	3 00	27 50
2 ft. high.....	50	4 00	30 00
3 ft. high.....	20	5 00	45 00
4 ft. high.....	25	8 00	75 00



Boundary Screen. It is attractive because of its flowing lines. Nothing is harsh or abrupt. The tall Colorado Blue Spruce and Cedar are gracefully mellowed by the tapering masses of Magnolia, Boxwood, and White Day Lily. We shall be glad to show you plants that will add beauty to your evergreen compositions.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN TREES

SPRUCE · *Picea*

For evergreens of very highest quality in both root and top, at very lowest rates, we make a loud and long blast on our Spruce. Spruces are particularly appropriate for winter gardens, because the beauty of each species is brought out by fitting surroundings. You will enjoy the dark rich green of the Oriental Spruce, the light green of the Douglas and Colorado, the blue-green of the Engelmann's, Omorika, and Colorado Blue.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. *Picea pungens* var. *glauca*.

These trees are broad and dense, with an unusual system of roots. They give you an excellent opportunity to attain a mature result immediately at low cost. They are grown from seed and are not so uniformly blue as the Koster variety offered on the following page. However, the plants are better shaped, being broad and dense. If you are thinking of planting a hedge, these can be considered as something out of the ordinary and possessing merit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	275	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
2 ft. high.....	350	2 00	17 50	150 00
3 ft. high.....	500	3 00	25 00	225 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	300	4 00	37 50	350 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	7 00	65 00	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	15 00	125 00	
7-8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	50	25 00	200 00	

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE. *Picea pungens*.

The same as the foregoing, except in color and price. You can't get better value in Spruce.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	\$0 90	\$6 50	\$60 00
2 ft. high.....	400	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft. high.....	1,000	2 50	22 50	200 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	3 50	32 50	300 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	75	5 00	47 50	
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	10 00	90 00	
7 ft. high.....	70	15 00	140 00	

CONICAL NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa* var. *conica*.

Very compact and symmetrical. Plant in the front of Spruce-Fir groups, or it can be used in the formal garden.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.....	60	\$3 50	\$30 00	
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	80	6 00	50 00	
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	40	10 00	90 00	
7 ft. high, 5 ft. spr.....	15	15 00	140 00	



Hedges keep the garden full of interest by separating its different departments. Spruce makes a dense wall as shown in photo.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE. *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*.

Almost as graceful as the Hemlock. Always, winter and summer, a good live green. One of the best evergreens for hedging. Our smaller sizes are big enough and cheap enough, and of sufficient quantity to present unusual opportunities to you. Our trees, grown from seed from the Rocky Mountains, must not be confused with stock originating from the Pacific slope, which is not hardy. This species has a blue variation, the same as Colorado. We can supply them in the smaller sizes at prices named.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	2,000	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$25 00
2 ft. high.....	2,500	1 00	7 50	50 00
3 ft. high.....	2,500	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	1,200	3 00	25 00	200 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	500	5 00	40 00	350 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	8 00	70 00	
7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	150	10 00	90 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	175	14 00	130 00	
9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	100	20 00	175 00	
10 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	125	30 00	250 00	
12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr.....	60	35 00		
14 ft. high.....	25	40 00		

ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. *Picea Engelmannii*.

Native to Colorado. Blue-green; slow; beautiful, soft texture.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	1,000	\$1 00	\$7 50	
2 ft. high.....	250	3 00	27 50	
3 ft. high.....	125	6 00	50 00	
4 ft. high.....	40	8 00	70 00	
9 ft. high.....	10	30 00	250 00	



Douglas Spruce. The Spruces and Firs compose into handsome groups, and it does not require an expert to compose them either. Beauty is their attribute and they show it wherever they may be placed. Perhaps such groups would balance better pictorially if some lower plants were added, such as our Yews, Mugho Pine, Rhododendrons, Magnolia stellata, Japanese Barberry, etc.

YEW · *Taxus*

Bank covered with
Japanese Yew and
Pachysandra.

KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. *Picea pungens*
var. *Kosteri*.

Distinct blue, almost as conspicuous in the landscape as statuary, and might be located as such, for example, at the ends of long vistas with a background of darker evergreens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	200	\$2 25	\$17 50	\$160 00
3 ft. high.....	400	3 25	30 00	275 00
4 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr.....	500	5 00	45 00	400 00
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	100	8 00	75 00	700 00
6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	125	11 00	100 00	
7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	60	15 00	125 00	
8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	25	20 00	175 00	
10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	15	30 00	250 00	

MAXWELL'S DWARF NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa*
var. *Maxwellii*.

A little, cushion-shaped plant, like the Mugho Pine, especially adapted to planting at house foundations and entrance drives.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr.....	50	\$2 00	\$17 50	
2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	25	3 50	30 00	

NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa*.

If you have rich, moist soil, our Norway Spruce can be considered a rare bargain for screens, hedges, and temporary fillers in evergreen groups.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	100	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$275 00
9 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.....	75	6 00	50 00	

ORIENTAL SPRUCE. *Picea orientalis*.

A tall, narrow tree, darker green than any other Spruce. It keeps dense and handsome until old age. Good for grouping with lighter-colored evergreens. A tree that everybody does not have.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	600	\$0 75	\$ 6 00	\$50 00
2 ft. high.....	200	1 50	12 50	
3 ft. high, 2½ ft. spr.....	40	4 00	30 00	
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	10	6 00	50 00	
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.....	20	8 00	70 00	
10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr.....	5	30 00	275 00	
14 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr.....	10	45 00	400 00	

SERVIAN SPRUCE. *Picea Omorika*.

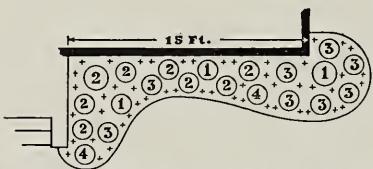
A trim tree, with foliage dark green above and blue on the under side. A delightful, out-of-the-ordinary species, which might be looked for in rare collections but which can just as well be on many lawns where beauty is paramount.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3-4 ft. high.....	100	\$4 00	\$35 00	

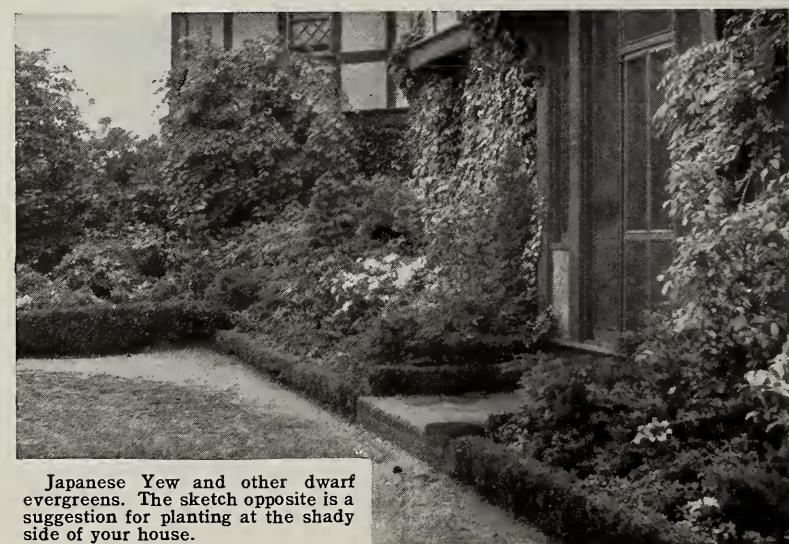
WHITE SPRUCE. *Picea canadensis*.

White Spruce will be one of the most cheerful all-year evergreens you can plant. It is dense and remains so even during old age. Planted in groups it will stand the most severe winds. Are you considering an evergreen hedge? White Spruce is immediately effective because it is so dense. Plant the trees 3 feet apart and see how economical they are per 100 feet.

Height	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft.	500	\$0 75	\$ 6 00	\$50 00
4 ft.	1,000	1 00	8 00	75 00
5 ft.	600	1 50	12 00	100 00
6 ft.	200	2 50	20 00	150 00



KEY TO PLAN.—(1) Japanese Yew, (2) Rhododendron, (3) Flat Japanese Yew, (4) Retinospora obtusa, (+) Evonymus and Pachysandra.



Japanese Yew and other dwarf evergreens. The sketch opposite is a suggestion for planting at the shady side of your house.

CANADIAN YEW. *Taxus canadensis*.

This is a low, spreading, bushy species, preferring a moderately moist, sandy soil and thriving in the shade. It is a valuable ground-cover, making an attractive carpet among evergreen groups. Planted at the edge of Rhododendron beds, it prevents the leaf-mulch from blowing away and makes a happy combination. It can be effectively woven in the foundation.

Quan. Each Per 10
1 ft. wide..... 200 \$1 00 \$7 50

JAPANESE YEW. *Taxus cuspidata*.

On account of its hardiness, this is destined to occupy the place in this country that English Yew does in England. Is there any place in your garden where you would like a neat, decidedly out-of-the-ordinary hedge? Try these Japanese Yews 1½ feet apart. Do you want something exquisite at the house foundation that will stay small? Again we suggest Japanese Yew. They will grow at the shady side of your house and be all the more handsome for the shade.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high, 3 yrs., twice trans.	10,000	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
6-12 in. high, 6-8 in. spr.....	4,500	50	4 00	30 00
1 ft. high.....	1,500	1 50	10 00	75 00
1½ ft. high.....	1,000	3 00	20 00	
2 ft. high.....	300	4 00	30 00	
2½ ft. high.....	100	5 00	40 00	
3 ft. high.....	500	5 00	55 00	
4 ft. high.....	100	8 00	70 00	

JAPANESE YEW, DWARF. *Taxus cuspidata* var. *brevifolia*.

There is nothing better or richer than this for foundation planting. It is dark, rich, and velvety, equaling the old dwarf Boxwood and exceeding it in hardiness. You can trim it to a round dome, or let it grow in the picturesque Japanese style.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high, 4-8 in. spr.....	600	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
6-12 in. high, 8 in. spr.....	500	1 50	12 50	
8-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr.....	250	3 00	25 00	
1-2 ft. high, 1½ ft. spr.....	100	5 00	40 00	
1-2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.....	100	10 00	80 00	

JAPANESE YEW, FLAT. *Taxus cuspidata*.

This is a prostrate form of the Japanese Yew. We have several hundred which we believe will be hailed with delight. Most acceptable for planting at the base of tall evergreen groups, at the edge of Rhododendron beds, at the foundation, and in low evergreen beds at the drive entrance.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. wide.....	1,000	\$1 25	\$10 00	
2 ft. wide.....	500	3 00	25 00	

SPREADING YEW. *Taxus baccata* var. *repandens*.

Makes a mound of foliage 2 feet high and 4 feet wide, the tips of the branches arching gracefully downward. The rich green growth is substantial and dignified. It is also of highest value for foundation planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
8-12 in. high, 6-12 in. spr....	2,000	\$1 25	\$10 00	
8-12 in. high, 1-1½ ft. spr....	100	2 50	22 50	\$150 00
1-2 ft. high, 1½-2 ft. spr....	600	4 00	30 00	

RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS

YOU MIGHT NOT SEE THEM IN THE CATALOGUE

JAPANESE DOGWOOD. *Cornus Kousa.* See page 13.

The showiest white flower of its season, late May. Harmonizes perfectly with woodland. Surprise your friends with a hundred of this late Dogwood along your woodland borders.

If you could see the milky way of white stars on the old trees on the south side of Dana's Island or at the corner of the road by the gardener's cottage on Mr. John T. Pratt's estate, Glen Cove, you would want to find a place for a group of Japanese Dogwood.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft. high.....	1,000	1 00	7 50	60 00
4 ft. high.....	300	1 50	10 00	90 00

JAPANESE CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Cornus officinalis.* See page 42.

Among the many early flowers, this is both early and showy for it is ahead of Golden Bell. It is a big sturdy shrub, 10 feet high, with canary-yellow flowers early in April and carmine cherry-like fruit in September, good for jam.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	150	\$0 75	\$6 00	
4 ft. high.....	500	1 00	7 50	

JAPANESE BELLFLOWER TREE. *Enkianthus campanulatus.*

Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, says, "By Japanese botanists it is spoken of as one of the most beautiful flowering trees of Japan." A shrub with dainty little yellow-and-red striped bells in May.

	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	

JAPANESE QUINCE. *Cydonia japonica.* See page 46.

A healthy shrub, 12 feet high, with large pink flowers in May and fruit 5 inches in diameter, good for jelly.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft.	400	\$0 25	\$2 00	

SILVER BELL, or SNOWDROP TREE. *Halesia tetrapeta.*

See page 23.

You can use it as a shrub or a tree of several trunks, 25 feet high. In May it is as showy as the Dogwood and a fit companion for the Magnolia. Native of the Alleghanies.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,500	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 ft. high.....	500	75	6 00	50 00

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. See page 46.

Ten dollars (\$10) for the best common name suggested for this handsome red-berried shrub. In the fall the birds delight in the abundant clusters of fruit. A healthy shrub, 10 feet high, with white flowers in May.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	5,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	500	50	4 00	30 00
5 ft. high.....	100	1 00	8 50	

THE BOX HUCKLEBERRY. *Gaylussacia brachycera.*

A low evergreen shrub with creeping branches. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the common Boxwood. This is a remarkably beautiful evergreen, quite closely related to the Bearberry, and a promising plant for gardens and rockeries.

PACHISTIMA CANBYI. *Rat-striper.*

A native of the mountains of the Virginias, and one of the handsomest of trailing evergreen plants. Pachistima does well planted en masse, as an edging plant, or in rockeries. It seems to thrive best in shaded woodland plantings.

JAPANESE STORAX. *Styrax japonica.* See page 48.

One of the finest of Japanese plants introduced to this country. The graceful pendulous clusters of waxy white, bell-shaped flowers are charmingly distinctive.

JAPANESE PAGODA TREE. *Sophora japonica.* See page 23.

Somewhat similar to our native Locust and belonging to the same family, it is valuable for its compact growth and bright green foliage. The flowers are sweetly scented.

COVER-PLANTS

Nothing is more discouraging or unsightly than an ugly washed-out bank, a half-starved patch of grass under the trees, or a sickly edging of herbaceous plants along the garden walk. Why not transform them into beauty-spots?

Below we have listed a number of evergreen and deciduous plants that when planted en masse will produce a carpet of foliage. In the case of the evergreen plants they will present a continuous green cover all the year round. The deciduous plants are the showiest bloomers, and although they lose their leaves in the late fall, they easily make up for this with a wealth of flowers in spring and summer. Cover-plants will solve many of your most difficult garden problems and add wonderfully to the beauty of your garden. In the matter of upkeep they are very economical and require little care.

Among the evergreen ground-covers perhaps none is more effective than our native Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.* As it grows native through the pine-barrens the long creeping stems reach out over the barren ground, soon covering it completely with a broad mat of deep green foliage. The scarlet-red berries present a rich contrast set against the background of dark leaves. Other important evergreen cover-plants are: *Kalmia angustifolia*, Sheep Laurel, a small shrub of delicate pink-and-white flowers, a valuable plant for under-planting in woods; *Evonymus radicans* var. *vegeta*, a Japanese plant particularly well adapted for cover-planting, enduring deep shade and thriving even when planted under trees and shrubs.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS var. **DEPRESSA.**

The prostrate form of the common Juniper, and *Juniperus chinensis* var. *Kosteri*, a low-growing variety of the Chinese Juniper, are both very efficient covers when planted in quantity.

JAPANESE SPURGE. *Pachysandra terminalis.*

No doubt the most universally used of all plants for covering small areas. It seldom grows more than 6 inches high, and the creeping stems take root and send forth countless branches giving it the appearance of a solid mass.

JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata*) and the **SPREADING YEW** (*T. baccata repandens*).

These are best adapted to planting in woodlands. Our native Ground Hemlock, or Canadian Yew, is a deep-woods plant and especially suited to woodland planting.

COMMON MYRTLE, or PERIWINKLE. *Vinca minor.*

Probably the oldest of all ground-cover plants. It is particularly useful for planting in shady places.

There are countless numbers of plants that can be used for covering the ground. When thickly planted, as in native conditions, the Scrub Oak, *Quercus ilicifolia*, Northern Bayberry, *Myrica carolinensis*, Sweet Fern, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, and the Hazelnut, *Corylus americana*, make the best of under-plantings. The secret of cover-planting is to plant thick; almost any low-growing plant will produce the desired results, but some will produce better and more quickly, and some thrive best in certain conditions in which others if planted would die. It is much easier and less costly to select plants to fit your conditions than to change the conditions to suit the plants.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera japonica* var. *Halliana.*

Commonly used as a bank-covering, and for planting on rustic fences, stone walls, and wire fences it is unsurpassed. The Honeysuckle holds its leaves late in winter and occasionally, in mild seasons, is nearly evergreen.

THE MOSS PINK. *Phlox subulata.*

The best of herbaceous cover-plants. When planted on a bank it will form sod-like growth and bloom profusely.

Climbing and Trailing Roses are the showiest of cover-plants. Whether in bloom or covered with their glossy green foliage, they present a most beautiful sight.

WICHURAIANA ROSES and hybrids.

These make such a simple treatment they are apt to be forgotten. They are magnificent when in bloom and even when not in bloom the low tangle of healthy foliage is of decided interest. Try them on your banks where the grass dries out so quickly and where it is so difficult to mow. Let them cover large areas of ground between your evergreens. Plant 3 feet apart.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Flowering shrubs are valuable landscape material. They are economical because they mature rapidly. In a year or two, with good soil and cultivation, they will develop into dense masses of foliage higher than the eye-level, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways or adjoining properties, and partitions for the formal garden, vegetable-garden or other features of the premises. They make attractive inclosures for the fore-court, service-court, and laundry-yard. They are also adapted for planting at the base of the house or other buildings. Many other uses may occur to you.

To give life and color in winter, and avoid a possible monotony, weave in a few evergreens. To overcome an uninteresting sky-line, plant a few trees to rise out of the shrubbery, such as Dogwood, Birch and Oaks.

ALMOND, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. Pink or White. An old-fashioned shrub, growing about 2 feet high, with many small, double flowers before the leaves appear.

Quan. Each Per 10
1-2 ft. high..... 250 \$0 25 \$2 00

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. *Hibiscus Syriacus.* The principal feature of the Althea is its blooming period. Flower- and shrub-gardens get pretty ragged-looking by late summer, and the Altheas, especially the pure white varieties, are decidedly welcome. Our varieties include Double and Single White, Dark Red and Pink.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
2 ft. high, bushy..... 1,200 \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00
3 ft. high, bushy..... 100 50 4 00

ARALIA SPINOSA. *Hercules' Club.* In new shrubbery often the most vigorous and conspicuous plant, with luxuriant, tropical foliage 2 feet long. It is crowned by a wide cluster of small white flowers and black berries.

Quan. Each Per 10
4-6 ft. high..... 25 \$0 50 \$4 50

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA. A Japanese bush, with arching branches, crowned with bright green, shining foliage which is its principal merit.

Quan. Each Per 10
2-3 ft. high, extra heavy..... 250 \$0 35 \$3 00



Althea hedges are worth your consideration, especially for surrounding the flower-garden or vegetable-garden. Do not trim them in the summer. If you plant them a foot apart they will make a solid, thick, free-flowering hedge this year.

AZALEA. Nothing in flowers could be more brilliant and showy than those of the Azalea.

All they ask is a 6-inch mulch of leaves all the year, and moisture. They are thankful for shade. You can collect wild Azaleas at any time of the year. The Pinxter may have poor roots. You can cut them back to the ground and in two years have blooming plants. The Swamp Azalea roots will hold a big ball of peat, and need no cutting back.

They belong to the same genus as Rhododendrons, page 50, and some can be harmoniously planted with them. They will have finished blooming when the Rhododendrons begin.

The Azaleas are found frequently on Long Island, on hillsides a few feet above a spring. If you have such conditions, it would be a delightful feature for yourself and your friends to establish an Azalea walk or drive.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS.

A compact, round plant, with pure white flowers.

FLAME AZALEA. *Azalea lutea* or *calendulacea*.

Brilliant orange-and-scarlet flowers.

CHINESE AZALEA. *Azalea mollis*.

Trumpet-shaped flowers of orange and yellow. Early May.

PINXTER AZALEA. *Azalea nudiflora*.

This is the pink Azalea native in this region. May.

GHENT AZALEA. *Azalea Pontica*.

Named varieties, including all colors of the genus—Pink, White, Salmon, Deep Red, Yellow and Orange. We have 400 plants, up to 5 ft., at \$1 to \$5 each.

SOUTHERN AZALEA. *Azalea Vaseyi*.

This is the earliest to bloom, and the most delicate in color—shell-pink.

SWAMP AZALEA. *Azalea viscosa*.

Native in low, damp areas; white flowers in July.

PRICE OF ABOVE AZALEAS
1 ft. high. 700 plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

AZALEA YODOGAMA.

Double, lavender-purple flowers.

Quan. Each Per 10
1-1 1/2 ft. high..... 75 \$1 50 \$12 50

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Japanese Barberry at the foundations of a house. As an untrimmed hedge, it will have about this size and appearance. It may be kept lower by annual pruning.

BARBERRY Always cheerful, dainty and beautiful.
BERBERIS Even the blasts of winter, fogs and slush fail to dim the abundant scarlet berries which are a feature in the landscape until April.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. *Berberis Thunbergii.*

We have grown a large quantity which are offered at the unusually low price of \$4.50 per 100 and \$40 per 1,000. These have been planted 8 inches apart, and cut back three times. They are not a slim shrub, with only two or three branches, but have a broad base. The children, the cats, the dogs and the lawn mower can run into them and not hurt them. They are also valuable as hedges.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 ft. high, 8 in. wide.....	20,000	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$4 50	\$40 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	1,000	25	2 00	18 00	00

COMMON BARBERRY. *Berberis vulgaris.*

This makes a dense bush, 6 feet high, thickly set in the fall with scarlet berries.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft.	150	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00

BEACH PLUM. *Prunus maritima.* This grows native on the sand-dunes, even on the ocean side and inland sand hills and plains. If you have failed with other plants, try this.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-1 1/2 ft. high	400	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
2-2 1/2 ft. high	200	30	2 50	20 00

BAYBERRY, or WAX MYRTLE. *Myrica cerifera.*

You probably have admired the rounded masses of glossy foliage of the Bayberry, as it embellishes the dry hills and sand-dunes. You would like to transplant some of those inspiring masses, but it is difficult, on account of the deep, rope-like roots. Cut back the Bayberry, following their rounded outlines. Keep clear the vistas, and do not have a closely shaven lawn, for that will get brown. Plant in the natural cover of Asters, Goldenrod and Butterfly Weed. Cut back or remove the Wild Cherry and other growth that would smother the Bayberry and Cedar. Let us suggest plants to add to the variety, but do not add too many and spoil the harmony of the predominating contrast of horizontal and vertical lines. Bayberry and Cedar mark one stage of Nature's attempt to reforest. The highest beauty is reached in about fifteen years. It then becomes a thick, repellent jungle. Perhaps you can best express yourself by catching and preserving this beauty. Try our small plants, using some natural planting as a pattern. They will succeed on a sandy bank where grass will fail.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-8 in. high.....	800	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 ft. high.....	300	30	2 50	20 00
2 ft. high.....	300	50	4 50	40 00



Beach Plum. A cloud of white in April. One of the most valuable native fruits.

MIDSUMMER SMILES

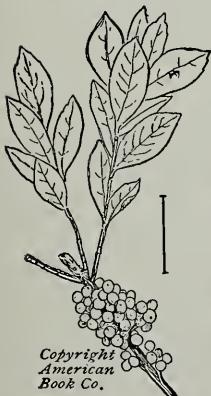
Does your shrubbery lose its charm after the lavish display of spring? Is your season for living in the country limited to the summer months?

Then you are interested in those things which are attractive during July and August. While continually healthy foliage should be the first consideration, you can have along with it an array of summer bloom.

Here is a focus on our summer-flowering shrubs.

- Aralia spinosa.*
- Azalea viscosa.*
- Althea.*
- Button Bush.*
- Elder.*
- Horse-Chestnut, Dwarf.*
- Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.*
- Hydrangea arborescens sterilis.*
- Koelreuteria.*
- New Jersey Tea.*
- Sophora Japonica.*
- Spiraea, Anthony Waterer.*
- Spiraea callosa alba.*
- Sumach, Shining.*
- Summer Lilac—Butterfly Bush.*
- Sweet Pepper Bush.*
- Yucca.*

Would you like a collection of 20 for \$5; or 50 for \$10?



Copyright American Book Co.

Bayberry. The pearly berries lend a silver hue to the landscape in winter. Have you an ugly bank to cover with Bayberry?

HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

BAYBERRY HAZEL SUMACH

OAK

PINE

WILD ROSE

HUCKLEBERRY

GROUND
LEVEL

NITROGEN
GATHERING
PLANT

GROUND
LEVEL

LEAF MULCH

SELF-MAINTAINING GROUP FOR SANDY
LAND

picture may have the most important lesson of the Desmodium, Cassia or Thermopsis. They get nitrogen

The much of decaying vegetable matter is the most important factor in getting maximum food. It is more important for city parks than the purchasing of new soil. Will you establish such a group and prove the more rapid growth, or will you continue the old way of having trees and shrubs stand alone, hungry, starved, slow and lacking in beauty, taking eight years of your lifetime to reach results they should in four? Try food-plants for sandy, acid land, Hickory, Blueberry, Huckleberry, Hazel and Beach Plum, without horse-cultivation, fertilizer or irrigation. See Use of Land on page 79.

whole catalogue for you. The nitrogen-gathering plants may be the Hoary Pea, Baptisia, from the air and give it to the adjacent plants and keep them rich green—not yellow.

The thick planting of shrubs, with a dense, twiggy growth, holds the blowing leaves. You can get most of these things wild and establish them at only the cost for labor. This is more important for city parks than the purchasing of new soil. Will you establish such a group and prove the more rapid growth, or will you continue the old way of having trees and shrubs stand alone, hungry, starved, slow and lacking in beauty, taking eight years of your lifetime to reach results they should in four? Try food-plants for sandy, acid land, Hickory, Blueberry, Huckleberry, Hazel and Beach Plum, without horse-cultivation, fertilizer or irrigation. See Use of Land on page 79.

BLACK ALDER. *Nex verticillata.* A Holly that drops its leaves. You may have seen bushes in low, moist places along the highway or railroad, appearing during the fall and winter almost as if aflame, so thickly are the black twigs set with brightest red berries. There is little danger of having too many berry-bearing shrubs in your compositions. Black Alder is worthy of a large representation.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 ft. high.....	400	30	2 50	20 00

BUTTON BUSH. *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* In moist situations—it may be areas inundated occasionally in April—you will find the Button Bush a round mass of shining foliage, 5 feet high. The flowers are white balls, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in July. Considering its blooming period and bright foliage, those interested in shrubs and their utility can hardly overlook it.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, or KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENO. An old-fashioned shrub, with yellow, globular flowers and green bark on the long, graceful stems.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	100	\$0 75	\$5 00	

CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Cornus Mas, or C. mascula.* This bloomed March 26, in 1913, April 20, in 1914. It gives an effect similar to Forsythia or Spice Bush. In September it produces berries almost as large as an Oxheart Cherry.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$2 00

JAPANESE CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Cornus officinalis.*

Similar to above, but about a week earlier. Try a few and be the first to introduce a beautiful shrub to your neighborhood. It will form a round bush 10 feet high.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	150	\$0 65	\$6 00	
4 ft. high.....	500	1 00	7 50	

DOGWOOD, RED - TWIGGED. *Cornus alba var.*

Sibirica, and Cornus sanguinea. These are worth planting for their vigor alone. The healthy foliage, the pearly berries in September, the cheerful red bark in the winter landscape are all clear gain for you in their utilization.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	300	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
4 ft. high.....	75	35	3 00	
5 ft. high.....	50	45	4 00	

YELLOW-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. *Cornus stolonifera var. lutea.*

As the foregoing, are prominent for their red bark, this is conspicuous for its yellow bark. It will form a broad bush about 4 feet high.

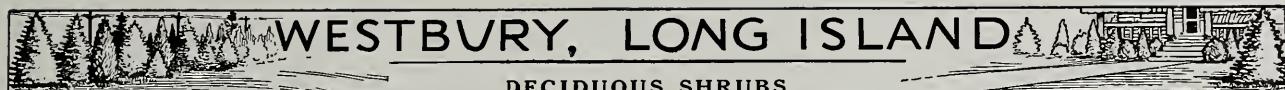
	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	500	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00



Button Bush. The interesting balls appear in July when there is such a dearth of bloom. We recommend it to those wishing a large mass of good foliage at a low cost.



Cornelian Cherry. Earlier than the Forsythia and Spice Bush, with a yellow haze of little flowers in April. In late summer it is thickly hung with long cranberries.

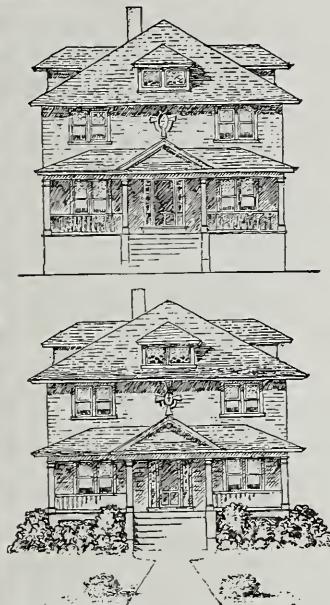


WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Tall shrubs are here used to separate the porch from the entrance-drive and street. Residence of Mr. C. D. Meneely, Hempstead, L. I. We have big, bulky shrubs, ideal for dense masses. See Deutzia, Dogwood, Syringa, Viburnum and Weigela.



Foundation planting of shrubs. \$100 difference in appearance but only \$10 difference in cost.

DEUTZIA We have put the price low for such broad, heavy plants. They will be especially valuable for places that run down toward the salt meadow, or where you want to shut out a building or the street.

DEUTZIA CRENATA FLORE PLENO, and **PRIDE OF ROCHESTER**.

The double, white flowers, tinged with pink, appear in June. They will make bushes 6 to 12 feet high, and fill large areas at small cost. Deutzias will grow vigorously in moist soil, say 2 to 5 feet above the water-line. They can be used as a hedge, around the vegetable-garden, poultry-yard or rose-garden, and be a pleasing variation from Privet.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 ft. high.....	125	40	3 00	

DEUTZIA GRACILIS and **DEUTZIA LEMOINEI**.

These are low-growing Deutzias. When in flower a dense mass of pure white. Keep in foreground of shrubbery planting.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

ELDER, COMMON. *Sambucus Canadensis*. Because this is wild along the fences is no reason for not using it. There is great need in landscape for more white flowers, and this has the most conspicuous white flower of late June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	100	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

RED-BERRIED ELDER. *Sambucus racemosa*.

A variety from the North, with showy clusters of orange-red berries in June and July.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	50	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES. *Silver Thorn*. A large shrub, planted mainly for its showy, edible, cranberry-like fruit, ripening in summer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	100	\$0 30	\$2 50	

ELAEAGNUS UMBELLATUS. *Silver Thorn*.

A large shrub, eventually growing 10 feet high, qualifying where a planting of such height is required, and particularly if the soil is dry and sandy. From November to midwinter there is a store of sweet, pulpy berries and the temptation to break off a twig can hardly be resisted. It appears to get nitrogen from the air, like clover, and give it to adjacent plants.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4 ft. high.....	100	\$0 45	\$4 00	

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. *Pearl Bush*. Take some of these on our recommendation. They are rare because difficult to propagate and, therefore, you have not seen them so abundantly as Bridal Wreath or Lilac. Landscape architects say there is need of more white shrubs. This fills all their requirements, for it is very showy in bloom and maintains a healthy foliage throughout the rest of the season. Put twenty of them in the rear of a shrub border, or let them illuminate Pines and Cedars, like Dogwood.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high, bushy.....	1,000	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	40	50	4 00	
4 ft. high.....	75	60	5 00	
5 ft. high.....	60	75	6 00	



Exochorda, or Pearl Bush. If you want something as showy as *Spiraea Van Houttei* and flowering about the same season, but growing 10 to 12 feet high, giving an effect in the back of your shrubbery that *Spiraea* gives in the front, this can be your choice. Large, white flowers like the Mock Orange. It is still rare.



White Fringe. Very desirable as a specimen or in shrubbery. The delicate, fringe-like flowers appear the first of June. Lustrous foliage.

2 ft. high.....
3 ft. high.....

PURPLE FRINGE. *Smoke Tree, or Rhus Cotinus.*

An old-fashioned shrub, with clusters of downy flowers that look like puffs of smoke. Showy from June to August.

2-3 ft. high.....

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
150	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
200	75	6 00	50 00

Quan.	Each	Per 10
25	\$0 30	\$2 50

HAZELNUT, AMERICAN. *Corylus Americana.* To grow every type of food-plant on your property is an appropriate ambition. This is sure to remain healthy, while the European Hazelnut is liable to a fungus killing the branches. If an American Hazel could be found, and you can help find it, with larger nuts, people could plant fifty or more in their shrub borders even on a one-acre place, and you will find it serving the triple purpose of food, decoration and holding leaf-mulch. This is often recommended for a free-growing hedge which does not require trimming. It is very hardy, and the long catkins in early spring are uniquely beautiful.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2,000	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00



Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. Occasionally blooms all winter, otherwise in March and April.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT or BUSH. *Lonicera* *honey-suckle*. The Bush Honeysuckles belong to a class of

shrubs of highest usefulness. They are always healthy, vigorous and of good form, well clothed with foliage to the base. We have grown them in large quantities, and they can be the backbone of your shrubbery plantings. The quality is such that you will receive more than full value for the price. The varieties are listed below:

FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera fragrantissima.*

It is as big and broad as the Privet, showing its value for seaside conditions. It holds its bright green foliage until Christmas.

JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Morrowii.*

Extensively used in large shrub plantations because of its wide-spreading habit, keeping full at the base. It has cream-colored flowers in June. Berries bright red, borne profusely in long clusters, ripening in summer. Our plants are extra good.

Prices of Honeysuckles:

2 ft. high.....	1,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 ft. high.....	700	35	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	400	50	4 50	40 00

HORSE-CHESTNUT, DWARF. *Aesculus parviflora*, or *A. Pavia macrostachya*. A rare and beautiful shrub, blooming the middle of July when there are but few shrubs in bloom. The flowers are borne in erect panicles. It makes a handsome plant for the house foundation or for planting in front of tall shrubs.

1 ft. high.....	200	\$0 50	\$4 50
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FORSYTHIA
THRIVES IN
THE SHADE

MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Ruprechtiana.*

Grows 8 to 10 feet tall; flowers pure white, changing to yellow. Berries red, very showy.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Taratica.*

One of the first shrubs to leaf out in spring, coming with the Larch and being bright green the last week in April at least a week and a half in advance of most others. It grows 8 feet high, qualifying for the taller portions of your shrubbery. Flowers Cream or Pink. Please state your preference. Bright red berries in July.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
700	35	3 00	25 00
400	50	4 50	40 00

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. This is the most common variety, with white flowers, blooming in August. To get larger blooms cut the plant back severely each year, to reduce the number of new shoots, and manure freely. This is not the *H. Otaksa*, with pink or blue flowers frequently grown in tubs.

3 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100
300 \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA var. TARDIVA.

Late-flowering type. Wild form of the above, with smaller and more open flower-heads. By cutting back the bushes in May, they will bloom in September rather than August.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
50 \$0 40 \$3 50

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS, or GRANDIFLORA ALBA. *Hills of Snow.* A low shrub, with large, white flowers like Snowballs in midsummer.

2-3 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100
50 \$0 50 \$4 50

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM. This is a shrub growing about 3 feet high, with little yellow stars all summer.

2 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100
50 \$0 40 \$3 50

INDIAN CURRANT, or CORAL BERRY. *Symporicarpos vulgaris.* This forms a low-growing plant, 3 feet high. The branches are long and wiry, and when laden with coral berries in the fall become pendulous and graceful.

2 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100
400 \$0 20 \$1 50 \$10 00

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM. Plant on the south side of the house and enjoy its yellow flowers during warm days in midwinter.

1½-2 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100
25 \$0 30 \$2 50

LABURNUM VULGARE. *Golden Chain.* A tall shrub, with long clusters of yellow flowers of the same form as those of the *Wistaria*.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
20 \$0 50 \$4 00

LILAC SYRINGA Do not buy Lilacs for an immediate screen 7 feet high. You would better ask for other tall-growing shrubs for the screen, and add Lilacs of smaller sizes for the perfume.

LILAC, PURPLE and WHITE. *Syringa vulgaris* and *vulgaris alba*.

One of the oldest and most popular varieties of shrubs. In ordering, please state color you prefer.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	1,200	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 ft. high.....	2,000	30	2 25	20 00
3 ft. high.....	1,000	40	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.....	200	60	5 00	45 00

LILACS, NAMED VARIETIES.

We have about 600 plants of named Lilacs, 2 to 5 feet high. If you are interested in getting a rare collection, we shall be pleased to send you our list.



Berries of Indian Currant. No red-berried shrub is more profuse.

PERSIAN LILAC. *Syringa Persica.*

This blooms earlier than the common Lilac. The flowers are pale lilac and bend the slender branches in most graceful curves. Establish a group of these where they can be in contrast with white-flowering shrubs, such as *Spiraea Van Houttei*.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
80	\$0 25	\$2 00
200	40	3 00

JAPANESE TREE LILAC. *Syringa Japonica.*

This blooms a month later than other Lilacs, having bunches of flowers a foot wide. Eventually becomes a small tree.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
10	\$1 00	\$8 50

HUNGARIAN LILAC. *Syringa Josikæa.*

This makes a stout shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with dark green, shining foliage. Flowers violet, expanding two weeks after the other Lilacs.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
50	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00



One of two conditions is pretty apt to prevail at the house foundation. Very often there is a ragged fringe of tall grass which the mower could not reach, with probably a narrow strip kept bare by the drip from the eaves, spattering dirt on the cellar window frames and baseboard, altogether presenting a conspicuously bare, unattractive detail. Then again the building may rise from billows of foliage, which conceal the masonry, soften the juncture of vertical and horizontal lines and permit a clean line of turf. Shrubbery can make up the plantation, or it can be dwarf evergreens or Rhododendrons. May we talk over a foundation planting with you?

HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



New Jersey Tea. This gives the same effect as the little *Deutzia gracilis*

NEW JERSEY TEA *Ceanothus americanus*

A shrub 2 feet high, with small, white flowers in July. It is native on dry ground, and keeps healthy during severe droughts.

Quan. Each Per 10
1 1/2-2 ft. high..... 40 \$0 40 \$3 50

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. Resembles Shad Bush, or Amelanchier. Its bright red berries attract the birds.

Quan. Each Per 10
2 ft..... 300 \$0 40 \$3 00

Are You Where California Privet Winter-Kills?
Boston, Buffalo, Detroit

Here is an opportunity to

SAVE MONEY

We have 2,500 Regel's Privet, grown from seed, about 2 feet high. This is perfectly hardy and will make an ideal hedge at low cost. Planted 1 foot apart makes it cost \$4 per 100 feet. The plants have an arching habit and are not so low-growing as the Prostrate.

SAVE TIME

We have 2,000 Regel's Privet, grown from seed, 4 feet high, 6 years old. This is enough to make a half-mile of mature hedge. Planted 1 1/2 feet apart, it costs \$13 per 100 feet. It is slightly irregular, but ideal for a tall, sturdy hedge. It will save you three years. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100 plants.



We have a mature Ibota Privet hedge larger than this picture, 150 feet long, 8 feet high, 7 feet wide, about twelve years old. It is just the thing to go around an entrance-court, service-court, garage-court, laundry-screen, surround a flower-garden, shut out the street or adjacent property. A unique opportunity to get an old Privet hedge where you may have failed with California Privet. These large plants can be cheaply shipped in carload lots, so, whether you are in Michigan or Massachusetts, here is a time-saving opportunity. Price, \$2 a foot.



MAPLE, JAPANESE

acer palmatum

This family has contributed largely to decorating the gardens of this country. It consists of miniature trees, or large shrubs, which have won a place with flowers solely by the charm of their delicate foliage.

JAPANESE MAPLE. *Acer palmatum*.

This variety has brilliant autumn foliage, but light green in summer. Grows 8 feet high.

Quan. Each Per 10
4-5 ft. high..... 40 \$1 25 \$10 00

JAPANESE BLOOD-LEAVED MAPLE. *Acer palmatum* var. *atropurpureum*.

It is a dark red mass of foliage throughout the summer, being the most brilliant, however, in May.

Quan. Each Per 10
2-3 ft. high..... 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

4 ft. high..... 20 5 00 40 00

JAPANESE CUT-LEAVED GREEN AND PURPLE MAPLE. *Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum atropurpureum*.

A dainty little gem, with finely cut, fern-like foliage. The branches spread out and curve downward, making a little plant about 3 feet high and 5 feet broad.

Quan. Each Per 10
2 ft. high..... 75 \$3 00 \$25 00

3 ft. high..... 25 5 00 40 00

TARTARIAN MAPLE. *Acer Ginnala*, or *Acer Tataricum* var. *Ginnala*.

Grows 12 feet high; brilliant red leaves in Sept.

Quan. Each Per 10
2 ft. high..... 350 \$0 40 \$3 50

3 ft. high..... 100 60 5 00

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. *Ligustrum ovalifolium*.

The kind ordinarily used for hedges. Especially vigorous at the shore. Plant so the lower branches come out of the ground, and it will be thick at the base.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
1 ft. high..... 5,000 \$0 05 \$0 40 \$3 50 \$25 00

2 ft. high..... 5,000 06 50 4 50 40 00

3 ft. high..... 8,000 08 70 6 00 55 00

IBOTA PRIVET. *Ligustrum Ibota*.

In New England and westward, where the California Privet frequently winter-kills, this is the best. The foliage is not so glossy as the California, and it does not succeed at the shore.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
1-1 1/2 ft. high..... 1,000 \$0 06 \$0 50 \$4 00

2 ft. high..... 400 10 75 6 00

3 ft. high..... 350 15 1 00 8 00

PROSTRATE or REGEL'S PRIVET. *Ligustrum Ibota* var. *Regelianum*.

From cuttings. A shrub with the habit of Thunberg's Barberry. The lower branches arch downward and always cover the base, which sometimes has a bare and ugly appearance.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
1 ft. high..... 1,500 \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00

1 1/2 ft. high..... 1,000 18 1 50 12 00

2 ft. high..... 2,000 20 1 60 15 00

FORMAL PRIVET. See page 51.

QUINCE, JAPANESE. *Cydonia Japonica*, or *Pyrus Japonica*.

An old-time favorite, with brilliant red flowers the first of May.

Quan. Each Per 10
1 1/2 ft. high..... 25 \$0 30 \$2 50

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1 1/2 ft. high..... 25 \$0 30 \$2 50

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Here the house nestles in shrubbery and the open lawn is inclosed by it. Tall masses occur at important points to give the owner privacy on the porch and grounds. Our shrubs will give you beautiful mature effects.

SPIRAEA Among the foremost shrubs in landscape planting. There are scores of varieties in the trade, and we have tested many of them. We give you our list as it has been boiled down. Some are vigorous growers and will make a quick mass of foliage at small cost; others are dwarf and dainty, and give pleasing effects at close range. Still others are distinctly illuminating in the landscape.

Health, vigor and display are all standards by which our Spireas have been measured. Whatever use you have for shrubs, some of these are pretty apt to fit.

SPIRAEA ARGUTA.

A remarkably floriferous and showy shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet. Flowers pure white, coming in early spring, one week later than Thunberg's.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

2-3 ft. high..... 150 \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

ANTHONY WATERER'S SPIREA. *Spiraea Bumalda* var. *Anthony Waterer*.

Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing and at the edge of shrubbery borders or as a relief to foundations. The carmine flowers appear in early July and at intervals during the season. If the brown seed-pods are cut off, it will continue blooming all summer.

Quan. Each Per 10

1 1/2 ft. high..... 100 \$0 20 \$1 80

SPIRAEA CALLOSA ALBA.

A low plant, with flat clusters of white flowers similar in form to Anthony Waterer.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

6-12 in. high..... 2 00 \$0 15 \$1 25 \$10 00

NINEBARK SPIREA. *Spiraea opulifolia*.

The biggest and cheapest shrub suitable for tall screens, but too coarse for near the house. White flowers in May, and dull red seed-capsules in July.

Quan. Per 10 100

4-5 ft. high..... 100 \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

BRIDAL WREATH SPIREA. *Spiraea prunifolia* var. *flore pleno*.

An old-fashioned shrub, with straight, upright twigs covered with little, double, white rose-like flowers early in May. It is not so good in foliage or graceful in habit as the Spiraea Van Houttei, which is to be recommended in place of it for general landscape planting.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

2 ft. high..... 200 \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00

3 ft. high..... 150 35 3 00 25 00

SNOWBERRY *Symporicarpos racemosus*. You should use this extensively to weave in among the other shrubs, to bring foliage down to the ground and hold the leaves. The white waxy berries in September are a pleasant contrast to the red berries of the Indian Currant.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

2 ft. high..... 500 \$0 25 \$2 00 \$18 00

SPICE BUSH *Benzoin odoriferum*. In moist woodland this gives a yellow haze in April; scarlet berries appear in late summer. Healthy foliage.

Quan. Each Per 10

1 1/2 ft. high..... 100 \$0 25 \$2 00

SPIRAEA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Similar to Van Houttei, but one week later. A rare species, which you will be glad to try.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

2-3 ft. high..... 250 \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

THUNBERG'S SPIREA. *Spiraea Thunbergii*.

The fluffy, lace-like foliage is a distinct note in the landscape. The autumn colors of orange and red and its fine texture make it useful for interior decoration. Of dwarf habit, very graceful. Flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, distributed all over the plant, giving a solid display of white. Should be placed at the foot of taller plants. It makes an excellent shrub for banking at foundations.

2-3 ft. high. 200 plants. 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA.

Spiraea Van Houttei.

A shrub of high landscape value. During the middle of May it is a mass of gracefully arching sprays of pure white flowers. During the summer its elm-like character and good foliage recommend it.

2 ft. high. 800 plants. 20cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100.

3 ft. high. 300 plants. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.



Snowberry. A shrub of about 4 feet, pretty during late summer and autumn. We can show you color photographs of various berries you can plant now and attract the birds.

HICKS NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Styrax. One of the rare flowering trees. If you contemplate a boundary of small-growing trees, attractive compositions can be made with Styrax, Dogwood, Birch, Magnolia, Hornbeam, Yellow-wood. Taller trees, such as Pin Oak, Beech, Liquidambar, Larch, Linden and Maple can be used to give a higher sky-line and longer shadows across the lawn.

SUMACH *Rhus* Running through this catalogue are references to plants for dry ground, and the seashore, and plants for gravelly soils. The Sumachs are of this series, and have the advantage of rapid growth, ease of transplanting and freedom from insects and diseases. You can easily dig up the wild Sumach. Mix in some of the blue wild Asters. If you are going to take up extensive planting of Oak, Pine, Bayberry and Birch, the Sumach will be 6 feet high the second year, as quick or quicker than anything else

FRAGRANT SUMACH. *Rhus aromatica*.

A trailing shrub about 2 feet high, native to dry ground and thin soil. Red berries in July.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	300	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00

SHINING SUMACH. *Rhus copallina*.

Panicles of cream-colored flowers in July, followed by bunches of carmine seeds. Can be kept dense and round by nipping back.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$10 00

STAGHORN SUMACH. *Rhus typhina*.

It gets its name from its velvety bark. Quan. Each Per 10
1-2 ft. high..... 50 \$0 30 \$2 50

WINTER GARDENS

It is fashionable to stay in the country all winter. Evergreens, bright-berried and bright-barked shrubs and early-flowering bulbs, as snowdrops, make beautiful winter gardens. This is a new type of gardening just coming into vogue. Even if you are not in the country all winter, you frequently come out week-ends. There might just as well be little surprises for you as not, for who knows when the Jasmine or the fragrant Honeysuckle will open, or the Pussy Willow expand its silky catkins? Did you ever make up a winter bouquet, of evergreen twigs with a barberry branch or two, a sprig of holly and box? You can show handiwork in this direction to your friends before it has developed in Fifth Avenue trade.

You can add to the planting you have or plan new areas. For your convenience we list up some of the appropriate shrubs.

OFFER No. 11—\$1

1 High Bush Cranberry, 2 ft.	1 Photinia, 2 ft.
1 Bittersweet, 3 ft.	1 Arrowwood, 2½ ft.
2 Black Alder, 1½ ft.	1 Snowberry, 2 ft.
Take in your auto, or we can express. Mention Offer No. 11 when ordering.	

OFFER No. 12—50 Shrubs, \$5

10 Japanese Barberry, 1½ ft.	3 Photinia, 2 ft.
5 Red-twigged Dogwood, 2 ft.	5 High Bush Cranberry, 2 ft.
5 Indian Currant, 2 ft.	5 Panicle Dogwood, 1½ ft.
2 Hercules' Club, 3 ft.	5 Wild Rose, 1-2 ft.
5 Black Alder, 1½ ft.	5 Arrowwood, 2½ ft.

Take in your auto, or we can express. Mention Offer No. 12 when ordering.

OFFER No. 13—100 Shrubs, \$10

1 Holly, 2 ft.	5 Cornelian Cherry, 1½ ft.
4 Dogwood, 3 ft.	5 Snowberry, 2 ft.
10 Arrowwood, 2 ft.	10 Japanese Barberry, 1½ ft.
5 Bittersweet, 3 ft. [2 ft.	10 Red-twigged Dogwood, 2½ ft.
5 Yellow-twigged Dogwood,	5 Indian Currant, 2 ft.
10 Bush Honeysuckle, 2 ft.	5 Black Alder, 1½ ft.
5 Spice Bush, 1 ft.	3 Photinia, 2 ft.
5 Hercules' Club, 3 ft.	2 Silver Thorn, 1½ ft.
5 High Bush Cranberry, 2 ft.	
5 Sumach, 2 ft.	

Mention Offer No. 13 when ordering.

STAGHORN CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. *Rhus typhina la-ciniata*.

A variety with delicately cut foliage, and the same unique velvety bark as the preceding.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft.	25	\$0 30	\$2 50

SMOOTH SUMACH. *Rhus glabra*.

The long wands of compound leaves, like those of the Ailanthus, are very handsome, and the autumn coloring is delightfully brilliant. The bunches of red seeds are very ornamental all winter. Do not confuse it with the Poison Sumach, which has similar bark and foliage but grows only in swamps, and has little bunches of white berries hanging down.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high	100	\$0 25	\$2 00

STUARTIA PENTAGYNA. During June and July it has pure white, satiny flowers like the Camellia or Gardenia.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high	50	\$0 75

\$6 00

STYRAX JAPONICA. *Japanese Storax*. A little tree, with dark, Privet-like leaves and graceful horizontal branches. About the middle of May it is covered with waxy white flowers like orange blossoms. Plant one or a dozen and you will have one of the gems of the floral world.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high, transp.	300	\$0 35
2 ft. high	500	50 4 00

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. *Calycanthus floridus*. Its chocolate-brown flowers have a perfume that lingers in the memory of those having but slight knowledge of the names of flowers.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high	40	\$0 25

\$2 25

SWEET PEPPER BUSH. *Clethra alnifolia*. White, fragrant spikes of flowers in July. Grows in swamps with the Swamp Azalea, and blooms at the same time.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
1-2 ft. high	75	\$0 20

\$1 50

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE.

Philadelphus coronarius. Perfume has a stronger hold upon the memory than form or color or name. Many people ask for Syringa, Sweet Shrub and Lilac who do not know other shrubs or flowers. Our plants, 4 feet high, are especially economical for extensive shrub planting or a flowering hedge. Plant them 6 feet apart, or in a hedge 2 feet apart.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
3-ft. high	500	\$0 25
4 ft. high	300	35 3 00
5-6 ft. high	50	50 4 50

TAMARISK. *Tamarix Africana*. It has minute pink flowers which add to the attractiveness of the plumy foliage. Similar to Asparagus. Happy on the sand-dunes. Plant thickly. Quan. Each Per 10
2-3 ft. high

Quan.	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft. high	300	\$0 10

\$8 00

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

VIBURNUM The Viburnums are **SNOWBALL** all handsome shrubs. They are attractive in flower and exceedingly showy in fruit; but, what is more important than either, their continuously healthy foliage is very handsome. Some of them, notably the Snowball, have been favorites for many years, and large bushes may be found growing in many old gardens.

MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. *Viburnum acerifolium.*

For shady locations. White flowers in June; black berries. Native under the Dogwood and Chestnut trees and not happy out in the sun.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-1½ ft. high.....	100	\$0 20	\$1 80
			\$15 00

WITHE-ROD. *Viburnum cassinoides.*

A graceful, upright shrub, with elliptical leaves; has white flowers in June and purple berries in September.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	75	\$0 40	\$3 00
			\$25 00

ARROW-WOOD. *Viburnum dentatum.*

Big, globular shrub that can be used near the house in tall screens. The foliage is always neat, and the shrub never gets scraggly. It has cream-colored flowers in June and blue berries in September. Our large plants are growing in squares 6 feet apart and represent part of our plan to have big trees, big evergreens and big shrubs. They are well worth the price where you wish tall, mature shrubs to form an immediate border to the service-court or laundry-yard, or to give a mature setting to a new house. Perhaps you need them to shut off the street.

They have such abundant fibrous roots that they can be taken up in midsummer, with a ball of earth, and not suffer. You can collect wild ones, 8 feet high, this way.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	1,500	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 ft. high.....	800	50	4 50
6-9-ft. specimens, 9 yrs. old.....	40	3 00	25 00

JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum dilatatum.*

This is a rare species. Its valuable features consist of a profusion of cream-colored flowers in June and bunches of scarlet berries from September through the winter.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	150	\$0 75	\$6 00
5-6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	50	3 00	25 00



Viburnum tomentosum. Those we offer are big and broad, which you should consider favorably, if you wish a mature effect. Transplanted once or twice more than usual and given plenty of room, they have the full, round form for planting at the house foundation.

SHEEPBERRY, or NANNYBERRY. *Viburnum Lentago.*

A tree-like shrub, with sweet, black berries. These are specimens such as you would have if they had been growing on your grounds, well cultivated, for five years. Use them where you wish a mature effect immediately.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
5-7 ft. high, 9 yrs. old.....	40	\$4 50	\$40 00

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum opulus.*

One of the most useful berry-bearing shrubs, the fruit remaining all winter. This is the single-flowering form.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	125	\$0 20	\$1 80
3 ft. high.....	100	30	2 50
			18 00

SNOWBALL, or GUELDER ROSE. *Viburnum opulus var. sterile.*

The old-fashioned Snowball, as essential as the Lilac. Aphids curl the leaves of the European form, but not the American. Insects can tell the difference where the botanist cannot.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	200	\$0 20	\$1 80
3 ft. high.....	75	25	2 00
			18 00

BLACK HAW. *Viburnum prunifolium.*

This ultimately grows to be a tree like the Dogwood, with black, edible berries.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	40	\$0 40	\$3 00

SINGLE-FLOWERED JAPANESE SNOWBALL. *Viburnum tomentosum.*

A showy shrub; flat flower-clusters in June.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....	75	\$0 40	\$3 00
4 ft. high.....	150	50	4 00
			35 00

JAPANESE SNOWBALL. *Viburnum tomentosum var. plicatum.*

The white balls are thickly set along the branches, and are very conspicuous.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	75	\$0 40	\$3 50

WEIGELA Big, sturdy shrubs, growing 8 feet high and **DIERVILLA** equally wide. They keep in good foliage throughout the summer. It is one of the most showy flowers in early June. In the Vale of Cashmere, Prospect Park, the pink variety is used to carry out in the distance the same color effect as the Rhododendrons.

WEIGELA CANDIDA.

A fine, vigorous bush, with yellowish white flowers.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-3 ft. high.....	200	\$0 25	\$2 00

WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE.

Not so tall as the other Weigelas, but much more brilliant in color. The flowers are crimson and cover the whole plant.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ½ ft. high.....	100	\$0 25	\$2 00

WEIGELA FLORIDA ROSEA.

Those wishing the greatest display of color should include this. The flowers are various shades of pink.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	100	\$0 25	\$2 00
			\$17 50



Viburnum opulus. Another one of the Viburnums almost indispensable in a good landscape. The bunches of cranberry-like fruits hang on the bush all winter.



Witch-Hazel. It has yellow strap-shaped petals which resist severe freezing.

WILLOW, DWARF. *Salix pumila*. This is a fascinating little shrub growing perhaps 2 feet high. It is native in very dry soil. The "pussies" are like sparkling pearls.

1½ ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

200 \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00

JAPANESE PUSSY WILLOW. *Salix multineuris*.

Earliest of all flowers, blooming in February. It is suitable to plant in the shrubbery, to cover banks of streams, or at the seaside. It grows about 4 feet high, but much wider.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

1 ft. high..... 50 \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

WITCH-HAZEL. *Hamamelis virginiana*. This is the latest shrub to blossom. Long after the foliage has fallen, the lemon flowers with petals like fine strips of paper appear in profusion. It grows 8 feet high. Give good soil.

4 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

100 \$0 60 \$5 00 \$40 00

JAPANESE WITCH-HAZEL. *Hamamelis japonica*.

This blooms late in the fall and the flowers remain more or less through the winter. A haze of lemon yellow.

1-2 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

40 \$0 75 \$6 00

YELLOW ROOT. *Zanthorrhiza apiifolia*. A cover plant for shady places or banks along woodland paths. It grows about 1 foot high and has inconspicuous brownish flowers in April.

1 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

200 \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00

Landscape Talk · Hedges

The most common purpose of a hedge is to mark a boundary. In this respect many plants qualify. California Privet is popular because it has long been available in quantity. Occasional winter-killing north of New York led us to seek something more hardy. We found this in Ibota and Regel's Privet. You can have a Privet hedge now that does not winter-kill.

Barberry makes a less formal hedge, and there is beauty in its graceful growth and red berries throughout the winter. Honeysuckle and Clematis virginiana trained on low wires make a tangled boundary and are pleasing in this respect.

Quite occasional is the demand for a hedge to separate the departments of a garden, and plants of garden propensities are wanted. *Spiraea callosa alba* and Anthony Waterer are pretty garden hedges. *Viburnum dentatum* will give a billowy wall of green. *Spiraea Thunbergii* is fluffy and the gayest of all in autumn coloring. Japanese Yew is the best low evergreen. Dwarf Arborvitæ is dependable in places where Boxwood fails. Hazelnut and Bayberry are native material, always looking cheerful, and as yet uncommon. Forsythia or Deutzia accord perfectly with a garden atmosphere.

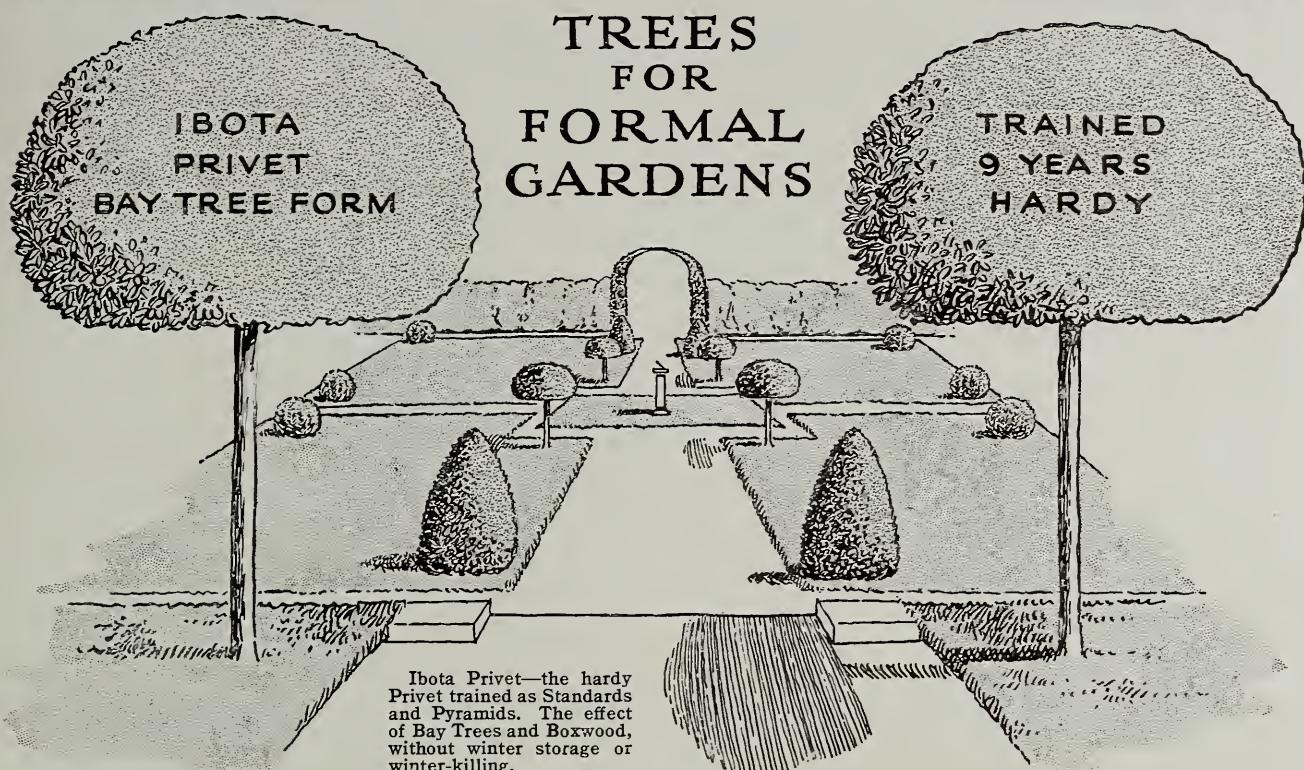
There are times when hedges are wanted as wind-barriers. The trees must be hardy. Douglas Spruce is a wind-defier and always a pleasing green. White Spruce is dense and stands stiff against the elements. White Pine insidiously robs the wind of its harshness by letting it gently sift through its needles.

As an inclosure for the forecourt, or to flank a stately entrance, or for a very exclusive garden wall, see our 40-year-old Hemlock hedge illustrated on page 27.



Boundary planting of shrubs, Bush Honeysuckle in foreground. There were a few old Cedars, giving a picturesque sky-line, and to these were added a thick planting of shrubs. The dust and noise of the highway are excluded effectively from the lawn. There is little enjoyment in a dusty, exposed lawn. We can give you a boundary averaging 10 feet wide at 50 cents per linear foot.

TREES
FOR
FORMAL
GARDENS



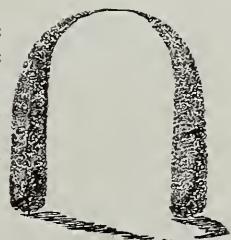
Ibota Privet—the hardy Privet trained as Standards and Pyramids. The effect of Bay Trees and Boxwood, without winter storage or winter-killing.

BOX *BUXUS* Boxwood is a great favorite, and few gardeners feel that their garden is complete without it. The tall, sharp spires accent the lines of the garden. These have been growing here for one and two years and have American roots in American soil.

PYRAMIDAL FORM. *Buxus sempervirens.*

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
4 ft. high, 18 in. spr.	40	\$6 50	\$55 00
4 1/2 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	50	7 50	65 00
5 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	75	9 00	70 00

PRIVET *LIGUSTRUM* The eye is always attracted to plants that show human handiwork and skill. These give as mature and substantial results as the plants in old formal gardens that have been trained for many years. They are on a scale proportionate to large houses and grounds, while many imported plants are too narrow to look substantial.



Privet Arch

Bay-tree-form Cedars

CEDAR, STANDARDS, or BAY TREE FORM. A correct use of these is along the top of a terrace or to mark the sides of a formal garden.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
5 ft. high	35	\$10 00	\$90 00
7-9 ft. high	50	15 00	140 00

HORNBEAM *CARPINUS* An unparalleled opportunity to secure a very dignified and complete effect in a new garden.

HORNBEAM ARCHES.

These can lap over in the center and thus be adjusted to arch over your path whether it is 6 feet wide or 10 feet.

Each Per 10

8 ft. high, 8-10 ft. wide. \$32 00 \$300 00

HORNBEAM, STANDARD PYRAMIDS.

Can be used around a garden or along a terrace.

Each Per 10

12-14 ft. high \$15 00 \$120 00

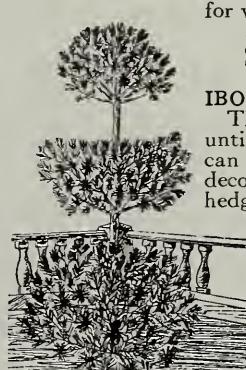


Standard Pyramid Hornbeam

PINE, WHITE, TRAINED. We have trained these for the past ten years. In your formal garden they will give effect on a larger scale than anything imported.

Each Per 10

8-9 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr. \$35 00 \$300 00



Trained White Pine—For topiary and formal gardens

IBOTA PRIVET, STANDARDS, or BAY-TREE FORM.

We have been working for eight years to get up this stock.

The heads are trained flat at the bottom, like the Bay Trees,

for which they can be substituted.

Each Per 10

5 ft. high \$10 00 \$80 00

6 ft. high 12 00 110 00

7-8 ft. high 15 00 130 00

IBOTA PRIVET, PYRAMIDAL.

These have been sheared for the past five years until they are dense cones about 4 feet wide. They can be used to mark the sides of a formal garden, decorate a terrace, form high posts at the end of a hedge, or mark a path.

Each Per 10

6 ft. high \$7 00 \$55 00

7-8 ft. high 10 00 75 00

TULIP, PYRAMIDAL. *Liriodendron tulipifera* var. *pyramidalis*.

Resembles the Lombardy Poplar.

Quan. Each Per 10

6-8 ft. high 40 \$3 00 \$25 00

10-12 ft. high 25 6 00 50 00

14 ft. high, 2-2 1/2 in. diam.,

4 ft. spr. 15 10 00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



If you have read thus far, you will find that the Hicks Nurseries have several hobbies or specialties. One is large trees, another is Oaks and shrubs for dry ground, and here you will find the Broad-leaved Evergreens, particularly Rhododendrons, very thoroughly studied, carefully grown and accurately described.

We have gone into the growing of this class on an extensive scale for two reasons: First, There is need of winter decoration. Second, They like the soil of this region, free of clay and lime. All that they need is the addition of decayed leaves. Shade is acceptable, but do not plant under Maples or Lindens—root-competition is too great.

If you want a foundation planting, choice in texture and color, make your selection from this list of Broad-leaved Evergreens.

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA. A little gem, with bright green, hardy foliage. Smaller and more compact than the Laurel. The upright clusters of buds make it appear as if in bloom all winter. The flowers are like Lily-of-the-Valley, and open in March.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
300	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00

AZALEA AMENA var. HINODIGIRI. If you see a blaze of brilliant crimson in early May, it is probably this. It is a shrub about a foot and a half high, with small evergreen foliage.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
100	\$1 00	\$7 50	

AZALEA INDICA ALBA, or A. LEDIFOLIA ALBA.

The most showy of its family, with big, white flowers 2 inches wide, the last of May. The buds sometimes winter-kill, so protection is advisable.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
100	\$1 00	\$7 50	
1 1/2-2 ft. high	100	1 50	12 50

BOXWOOD BUXUS Nearly all of our Boxwood has been grown in the nursery two years or more, and has a big mass of roots that will help it pull through our long, hot summers and severe winters. The tops may not look as dark green, and the prices may not be so low as for freshly imported plants, but we have taken them through the initial period of acclimation and made only a moderate charge for it.



Azalea Indica alba. Would you like a similar effect on your grounds? We have the plants, and are ready to talk over such a planting with you. They can be grouped with Rhododendrons or with choice shrubbery, as in the picture. Keep them mulched with leaves and they will remain healthy.



Andromeda floribunda. Behind it is a Japanese Yew. The border is Dwarf Boxwood

TREE BOX, BUSH FORM. *Buxus sempervirens*.

Suitable for garden hedges, foundation planting on both the sunny and shady sides of a house, window-boxes, and planting with groups of other evergreens.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in. high	500	\$0 25	\$2 25
1 ft. high	1,000	75	6 00
1 1/2 ft. high	500	1 50	12 50
2 ft. high, 1 1/2 ft. spr.	100	2 50	20 00
3 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. spr.	50	5 00	45 00
4-5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	50	7 00	60 00

DWARF EDGING BOX. *Buxus sempervirens var. suffruticosa*. Imported 1915.

Plant 3 to 5 inches apart. The ground should be as rich and moist as is necessary for the flower-garden. Protect it each winter with straw, and be careful it is not smothered with flowers.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
4-6 in. high	\$70 per M.	4,000	\$0 10 \$0 90 \$7 50

FORMAL BOXWOOD. See page 47.

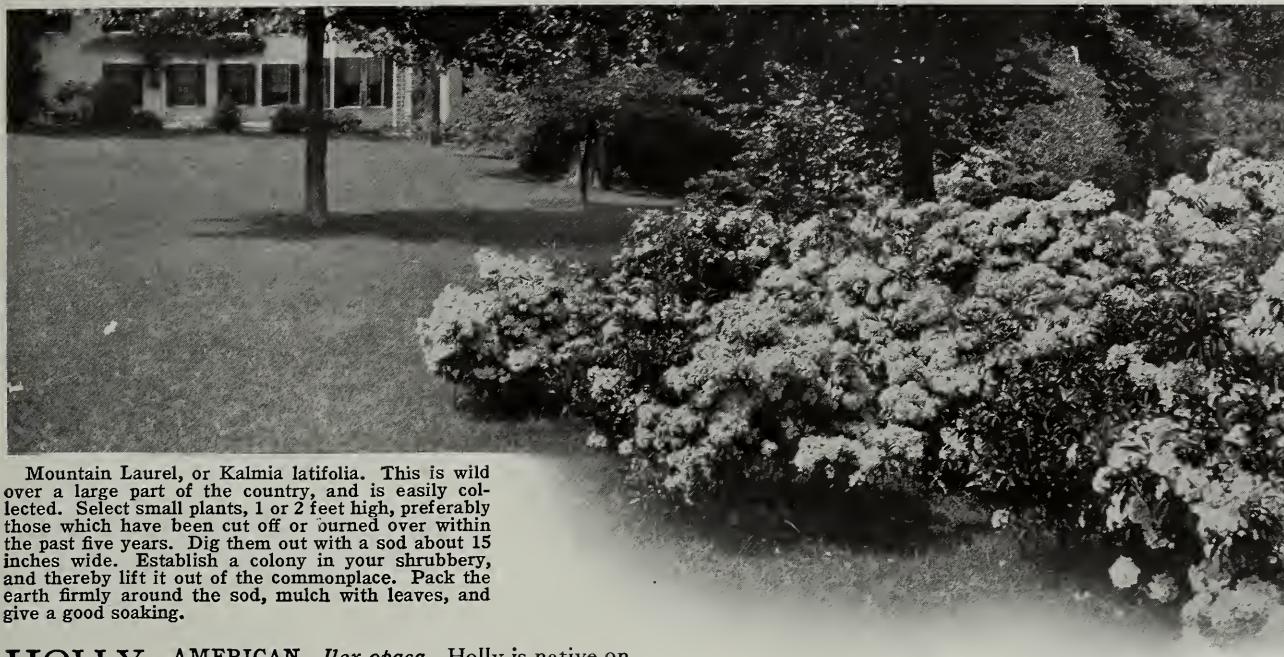
DAPHNE CNEORUM. A little, trailing evergreen, about 6 inches high and 1 1/2 feet wide. The spicy fragrance of the pink flowers always creates ecstasy. Plant at the edge of Rhododendron-beds, in the flower-garden or on a bank.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 in. high	150	\$0 75	\$6 00



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Mountain Laurel, or *Kalmia latifolia*. This is wild over a large part of the country, and is easily collected. Select small plants, 1 or 2 feet high, preferably those which have been cut off or burned over within the past five years. Dig them out with a sod about 15 inches wide. Establish a colony in your shrubbery, and thereby lift it out of the commonplace. Pack the earth firmly around the sod, mulch with leaves, and give a good soaking.

HOLLY, AMERICAN. *Ilex opaca*. Holly is native on Long Island, and was abundant along the shore. It thrives all over the Island. If you wish berries, it is best to get several plants so as to be sure to have the berry-bearing form among them. We have collected plants, cut back to the trunk and the leaves picked off, 1 ft. high, at \$4 for 10. Put a quantity through your shrubbery and you will be surprised in a year or two by their cheerful winter foliage.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.	100	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 ft. high.	75	1 50	12 50
3 ft. high.	20	3 50	30 00
4 ft. high.	30	6 00	50 00
5 ft. high.	10	8 00	75 00
6-7 ft. high.	10	11 00	95 00

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN. *Kalmia latifolia*. One of the very showy native Long Island plants, as rich in foliage as the Rhododendrons. You can use them for planting the borders of woodland, on the north side of buildings, under Pines and Cedars, or out among the shrubbery. You will get the best results by adding to the soil leaves or peat, and keeping a mulch of the same over the roots all the year.

Quan. Each Per 10 100

10-18 in. high, 10-15 in. spr.	\$275 per M.	2,500	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$35 00
2 ft. high, 12-18 in. spr.		1,000	75	6 00	50 00



\$20 saved for \$10 invested in Pachysandra. Saves weeding—makes ugly bare ground under your shrubbery beautiful

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI, or *Andromeda Catesbaei*. A plant of the Rhododendron family, growing about 2 feet in height. It has gracefully arching branches with bronzed foliage in winter.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.	100	\$1 00	\$7 50

MAHONIA JAPONICA, or *Berberis Japonica*. In the shade this makes a sturdy shrub 6 feet high, with leaves a foot long, divided into leaflets about the shape and color of the Holly, but larger.

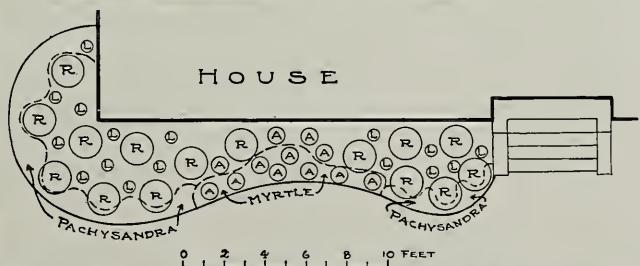
Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-1 1/2 ft. high.	125	\$1 00	\$7 50

MYRTLE, or PERIWINKLE. *Vinca minor*. Blue and white. Under the shade of evergreen trees and the edge of Rhododendron-beds this is particularly appropriate, making a solid green carpet. The flowers appear with the Violet.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6 in. high.	1,500	\$0 15	\$1 00

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS, Japanese Spurge. This makes a bright green carpet all winter. Try 500 under your shrubbery. Let us give you a few plants to get acquainted. Except by a few landscape architects this has been but little used. It grows about 6 inches high, and has foliage somewhat smaller than the Laurel. It increases by underground runners spreading about 6 inches a year. It is easy to grow and asks only partial shade. It will make a pretty patch in the woods, at the house foundation, and can be used very largely as an under-planting for shrubs, making the grounds always neat and attractive. To calculate how many you can use, estimate planting it one foot apart.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
4-6 in. high.	18,000	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00



R—Rhododendrons in variety. A—Andromeda floribunda.

L—Lilies in variety.

Everybody has the problem of planting around the foundation of the house, and every house has a side where the Rhododendrons are particularly at home. They like the wind protection which the house gives. The sketch shows an edging of Pachysandra. This covers the ground in a most beautiful way, and catches the blowing leaves and covers them as they decay, making a self-fertilizing plantation.



Part of our 15,000 Rhododendrons that will give you full satisfaction. You will enjoy picking them out and weaving them into a rich tapestry of colors, producing a decoration of your own making. You can either buy them in full flower or shift them around in full bloom and arrange their color harmony. Many of our customers come in their autos, and take them home in full bloom.

RHODODENDRONS

as easily as Lilacs, and bloom quite as freely. Those who have seen our fields in bloom know something of their brilliant display. There are three things which differentiate our plants from most others: They have been growing several years in our nursery, and have a system of roots five times the bulk of newly imported plants, which contribute largely toward their success. They are of varieties whose record for hardiness is established. They embrace the clearest colors.

The colors have been very carefully compared with the color chart of the French Chrysanthemum Society. Many persons avoid buying Rhododendrons because they fear they may get disagreeable colors or inharmonious combinations. We insure you against such disappointment. We have a collection of color-plates accurately showing the delicate shades, and we shall be pleased to have you study these.

We are now equipped to guide you to a new garden interest. The crimsons, light reds or pinks may be planted with the pinkish whites or pure whites. Groups of the amaranth shades of red or dark crimson may be lightened by the free use of white. The pinkish lilac and mauve shades planted with the lilac-white and pure white varieties make charmingly dainty combinations. The purple and magenta shades combined with white are effective in positions isolated from the other colors or in the woodland.

WHITE

ALBUM ELEGANS.

Tallest growing of all the Rhododendrons, quickly becoming 6 to 8 feet high, and therefore should be used in the background. Plant grows V-shape and needs other low varieties in front. The general effect is white when fully open, but lilac-pink in bud. Being a white flower, it can be used harmoniously with any of the other shades—pink, red or purple.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 1/2 ft. high.....	250	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$90 00
2 ft. high.....	200	1 50	12 50	115 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	150	2 50	20 00	
3 ft. high.....	125	4 50	40 00	300 00
4 ft. high.....	75	9 00	80 00	

BOULE DE NEIGE.

This is a little globular plant, with foliage more closely compact than any other Rhododendron. From this quality it is especially suitable for massing at the foundations of a house and edging down groups of Rhododendrons, Pines, Hemlock, Holly, Cedar and other evergreens. Blooms early.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	225	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	160 00

are among the most showy flowering plants. They are attractive at all seasons; in flower they are magnificent, in foliage they excel any evergreen. They can be grown

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM.

The purest white of all; broad and vigorous grower; early blooming.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	100	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50	
2 ft. high.....	75	3 00	25 00	

DELICATISSIMA.

White, tinged with pink; very late blooming.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 ft. high.....	25	6 00	55 00	

PINK

HENRIETTA SARGENT.

Bright cherry-pink; a rare, low-growing variety, very compact and dense in growth.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	100	\$1 25	\$11 00

IGNATIUS SARGENT, or THE BOSS.

In color and size of the individual flower, one of the handsomest Rhododendrons. It is a cheerful pink or light red. The leaves are very large and broad, making a handsome plant.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
2 ft. high.....	50	\$3 00	\$25 00

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



The most positive evidence of the fitness of Rhododendrons for massing at foundations and elsewhere is the plants themselves.

Some landscape architects have a standard combination something like the following: Rhododendrons, Leucothoe, Vinca (Trailing Myrtle), Pachysandra, Aspidium acrostichoides (Dagger Fern, or Christmas Fern), Dryopteris marginalis, the evergreen marginal Field Fern. They use it both in sunlight and shade. It is an embroidery that can be woven in under the trees, along the house foundations, along woodland drives or paths, or spread widely through the woods, so that you get glimpses of bright and rich color not near the path, but naturally arranged as if it always was growing there.

PINK RHODODENDRONS, continued

LADY ARMSTRONG.

Bright pink. In height of bloom on Memorial Day. Flowers and clusters are large. One of the best varieties.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	150	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$95 00
1 1/2 ft. high.	125	1 35	12 00	110 00
2 ft. high.	150	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 1/2 ft. high.	50	5 00	45 00	

MRS. CHARLES S. SARGENT.

Beautiful, cherry-pink flowers with wavy edges. For foliage and massiveness of plant, one of the best. Not only grows rapidly, nearly equaling in height *Album elegans*, but it is broad and solid. The leaves are large and square at the ends.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	150	\$1 25	\$12 50	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.	200	2 50	20 00	175 00
2 ft. high.	50	3 50	30 00	

RED

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Bright red flowers; foliage dark. Compact grower; very good habit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	150	\$1 25	\$11 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.	75	2 00	17 50	\$160 00
2 ft. high.	20	3 00	25 00	

DAISY RAND.

1 ft. high.	25	1 75	15 00
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MABEL PARSONS.

Large trusses of rose-blush flowers; foliage fine, dark green; grows very thrifty and forms a fine bush.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	20	\$1 50	\$13 50	

PARSONS' GRANDIFLORA.

Buds dark red; flowers red, with slight purple tinge. It is the most floriferous variety and perfectly hardy, therefore one of the best for general planting. When in large masses alone, it gives an excellent effect of red. It is one of the late varieties, continuing well into June.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	75	\$1 15	\$10 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.	200	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.	50	3 00	25 00	200 00

SCIPIO.

Fine, rose-colored flowers, having a dark spot in the throat. Splendid foliage; of good habit.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	25	\$1 25	\$11 00	
2 ft. high.	25	3 00	25 00	

DARK CRIMSON

CARACTACUS.

Dark crimson, slightly touched with purple. It harmonizes with the white varieties, but not with the reds. Has white center; petals fluted. Not so hardy as many others.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	25	\$1 10	\$10 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.	75	1 35	12 00	
2 ft. high.	30	2 00	17 50	175 00

CHARLES BAGLEY.

A very good dark red, fading to a light red; late; medium grower; has an abundance of flowers.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	125	\$1 25	\$10 00	
2 ft. high.	75	2 00	17 50	\$160 00
2 1/2 ft. high.	70	5 00	45 00	
3 ft. high.	60	6 00	55 00	

FLUSHING.

Very deep red, similar to H. W. Sargent. A very valuable variety; late.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.	125	\$1 25	\$11 00	
1 1/2 ft. high.	40	2 00	17 50	\$160 00



You can grow Rhododendrons as certainly as Spireas or Lilacs. The simplest way to get the proper soil is to go to the woods and rake up the fallen leaves and mix them with the soil. Spread more on top each year as you rake up your lawn, and your Rhododendrons will be happy. That is all they require, but they will thank you for water during a long hot period of the summer.

The high value of our stock to you consists in the fact that it has been grown here from one to three years. The roots are in a big ball of American soil. This unites with and takes up moisture from your soil more readily than the ball of peat imported from Holland.

HICKS NURSERIES

EVERGREEN SHRUBS



Rhododendrons. The effect from a planting like the above is always full of character. There is a charm in the arrangement of the foliage, and the healthy appearance is inspiring. It is so, winter and summer. In June there is a bewildering display of flowers

DARK CRIMSON RHODODENDRONS, continued GENERAL GRANT.

A little darker in shade than Charles Dickens; in bloom the same time. After a severe winter, the foliage is in good condition; it is a vigorous grower.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	60	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	150	3 00	25 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	75	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high.....	150	6 00	55 00



A view on the grounds of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting Estate at Oakdale, Long Island. This beautiful estate was carved out of Long Island Scrub Oaks and Pitch Pines, and the Rhododendrons have been harmoniously blended, both near the water and on the upland. This is the variety *Album elegans*.

H. H. HUNNEWELL.

Dark, rich crimson; especially suitable for planting in the woods.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	60	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00

H. W. SARGENT.

This blooms rather late, perhaps two weeks later than Kettledrum. It is the best red of all. It is not, however, a fast grower.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	125	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	125	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	100	3 00	25 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00

CRIMSON

ATROSANGUINEUM.

Very dark, deep red; open flower; early. Excellent in combination with other red varieties.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	150	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	150	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00	25 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	25	5 00	45 00

CHARLES DICKENS.

A very attractive red. Flower fades with a tinge of yellow at edge of petals. When in mass, its effect is excellent.

Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	200	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	150	3 00	25 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	200	5 00	45 00

E. S. RAND.

This is not so hardy as most varieties in this list, when planted in the open. In the woods, however, it makes a brilliant showing. A rich scarlet, with flat, dull foliage. We recommend it highly for planting at the edge of woods.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	25	\$1 25
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	2 00
2 ft. high.....	20	3 00

F. D. GODMAN.

Crimson, with a dark spot on the upper petal.

Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 ft. high.....	50	\$2 00
2 ft. high.....	40	3 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	30	5 00



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

CRIMSON RHODODENDRONS, continued

JAMES BATEMAN.

Bright red, quite similar to Charles Dickens. A very valuable variety.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	50	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50
2 ft. high.....	25	3 00	25 00

KETTLEDRUM.

This blooms early, a little later than Boule de Neige. At the time of its bloom it is the best red and the most attractive flower.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	200	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	250	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	200	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	50	5 00	45 00	

MRS. MILNER.

Earlier than Lady Armstrong, opening May 25. Habit is broad. Good combination with Boule de Neige. One of the best bright reds.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	250	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	375	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 ft. high.....	200	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 1/2 ft. high.....	100	5 00	45 00	

LILAC

EVERESTIANUM.

Rosy lilac, fluted at the edge; very floriferous; early. Considered one of the hardiest Rhododendrons for American gardens.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	250	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$95 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	25	1 35	12 00	110 00

DOCTOR TORREY.

The general effect of this variety is red, but on account of the edge of the petals being violet, we have placed it among the lilacs. Its best combination is with white. Our plants of this are especially large and fine.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high.....	40	\$4 00	\$35 00

PARSONS' GLORIOSA.

Pink, tinted with lilac; handsome clusters. Early. A vigorous, upright grower; leaves are large; excellent for massing.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 1/2-2 ft. high.....	25	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 1/2-3 ft. high.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 ft. high.....	25	9 00	80 00

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Rosy lilac; very floriferous. Similar in many respects to Parsons' Gloriosa. Early.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
3 ft. high.....	10	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 ft. high.....	25	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high.....	25	15 00	140 00



Rhododendrons along woodland drive. It is not always best to crowd them too close to the road, because they are just as showy and more attractive seen in glimpses between tree-trunks.

ROSEUM ELEGANS.

A big, round, sturdy bush; flowers rose-lilac.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	90	\$1 25	\$11 00
1 1/2 ft. high.....	75	2 00	17 50

PURPLE

KISSENA.

Dark purple; compact plant; hardy. Quan. Each Per 10
1 ft. high..... 25 \$1 25 \$11 00

DWARF RHODODENDRONS, or ALPINE ROSES.

These are compact little plants with the shape and density of Dwarf Boxwood. In May and June they are covered with pretty little pink bells. They are suitable for planting near the edge of beds of Rhododendrons and other evergreens, especially when massed near the house foundations. The varieties are *Arbutifolium*, *Hirsutum* and *Myrtifolium*.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10
1 ft. high.....	100	\$1 50	\$12 50

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

The species native in the forests of northeastern United States. Often shipped in carloads from Pennsylvania and the Catskill Mountains. Its pink flowers appear among the new foliage in late June and early July.

Price on a carload or less on application.

Remember, these plants are grown here several years and have the roots in American soil that will unite with your soil and grow better the first year than the freshly imported plants, with little or no possibility of loss, while freshly imported plants may need nursing to bring them through, and will not bloom so freely the second year as our plants. Plants are *fully guaranteed*. If they fail, we will replace them. This failure will not be the fault of the plants as they leave here, for our Rhododendrons are easy to transplant. It will be the fault of the conditions, and the best way to make you a Rhododendron enthusiast is to supply plants for you to try again.

If you do have a limestone subsoil, with a shale or lime rock or clay underneath, Rhododendrons can be made to succeed by the simple expedient of carting in the soil they like, and either making a mound above the old soil or digging a pit 2 feet deep. See the Rhododendrons in Highland Park, Rochester, for proof of this.



Flowers of Dwarf Rhododendron, or Alpine Rose



The uses of Vines in the landscape are as varied as of any other class of plants. They quickly cover buildings, trellises, fences, pergolas, walls, stumps and bare banks of sand or clay. The laundry-yard and tennis-court may be screened by Vines on a wire trellis. Many of them are attractive for flowers, foliage and fruit. They may be used to vary the occasional monotony of long stretches of shrubbery, arranging themselves in picturesque, tumbling masses of brilliant foliage, flower or berry effects.

EUONYMUS Another case where a scientific name handicaps the use of a good plant. Let us give you some to get acquainted with it. As it creeps along the ground, it takes root and so makes a green carpet, rivaling the Myrtle and Pachysandra. Suppose you try to make a collection of all the evergreens you can use in a bit of moist woodland—the Canadian Yew, the Evergreen Ferns, Pipsissewa, the Partridge Berry. The list is too long to enumerate, if you wish all that could succeed on Long Island. Perhaps the simplest way would be to go to the arboretum of Theodore Havemeyer, at Brookville, Long Island, and read the labels. You will then see the way to transform a repellent swamp and a bare sand hill, dotted with Cedars, into a work of art as worthy your enthusiasm as anything on canvas or in marble. The Euonymus can form a large part of such tapestries.

EUONYMUS RADICANS.

Like many other plants from Japan, it is entirely hardy here. The elliptical leaves are about an inch long and so closely placed as to make a thick, green cover. It will clothe tree trunks along your woodland drive, cover the house foundations or carpet the ground under shrubs and Rhododendrons.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in. high	2,000	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

AKEBIA QUINATA. A rare Japanese vine, similar in general foliage and effect to the Japanese Honeysuckle. It has clusters of fruits which open and disclose a roll of sweet jelly, half an inch in diameter and 5 inches long.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high	150	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE *Aristolochia Siphonanthoides*. Large, heart-shaped leaves; pipe-shaped blossoms.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high	25	\$0 40	\$3 50	

EUONYMUS RADICANS var. VEGETUS. Evergreen Bittersweet. Broad-leaved form.

This is the form taken by the *Euonymus radicans* when it becomes old and sends out fruiting branches. The leaves are broader and thicker and brighter green. It will make a dome 2 feet wide or climb trees and walls.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
6-12 in. high	2,000	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN. *Celastrus scandens*. These plants give you an unequaled opportunity to make a brilliant autumn display. They will climb over the trees to a height of 30 feet. In October there is a brilliant display of orange-and-scarlet berries.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high	500	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 ft. high	500	30	2 50	20 00

CLEMATIS This is too popular as a flowering vine to require much comment.

We wish to call attention, however, to our large, four-year-old *C. paniculata* plants that have been trained on poles. They will save you time in covering fences.

CLEMATIS HENRYI.

Large, white flowers, 2 to 3 inches across.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	50	\$0 50	\$4 00	

CLEMATIS JACKMANI.

Like the above but rich purple.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high	50	\$0 50	\$4 00	

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Japanese Clematis.

The most popular of all the Clematis. It will quickly cover a trellis, porch, pergola, tennis back-stop or fence, and decorate it with myriads of white, star-shaped, almond-scented blossoms in September. This is a season when flowers are scarce among the trees and shrubs, and we suggest that this Clematis be planted among them.

	Quan.	Each	Per 10	100
2-4 ft. high	2,000	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4-6 ft. high	80	75	6 00	



Euonymus radicans. There is a decided hunger for evergreen vines. If this had an easier name, and people had a longer acquaintance with it, it would be very popular. As an edging for Rhododendron beds it helps hold the mulch.

You have often seen beautiful compositions of nature, but did not know how to go about reproducing them. It is not practical to dig up the large wild plants, you imagined, and it would take many years to reproduce the same effect. With our native plants in varied sizes, you can reproduce some of the best bits of native landscape. With these cheap vines you can do it very quickly, for they will have fruit in 2 or 3 years. They are not often offered so cheaply. It is best to buy 50 or 100. Put along a woodland border, plant among shrubbery or allow them to climb over a tennis back-stop, or fence.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

VINES

HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA

Everyone loves this for the fragrance of its blossoms. It contents itself on banks, along roadsides, multiplying rapidly and rambling over adjacent trees and bushes, makes thickets of the most varied and pleasing outlines. Planted 3 feet apart it will completely carpet a bank in less than two years. The uneven mass is less monotonous than grass and more economical. Old fences are even attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle and other vines. Can you not use a hundred or more? So happy is it in this climate that you will find patches of it in the woods and along the fences and roadsides. You can dig or pull up the plants at any time of the year.

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Japonica*

var. *Halliana*. This was introduced by the missionary, Hall.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
1 1/2-3 ft. high.....\$70 per M... 500 \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

HECKROTT'S HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera Heckrottii*.

Quan. Each Per 10
1 ft. high..... 40 \$0 25 \$2 00

IVY, ENGLISH. *Hedera Helix*. This is worthy of planting, even if it does occasionally brown in winter. It thrives best where it is partially shaded. It is especially rampant in growth near the sea, and is very often used with great success at Newport, for garden borders.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
2-3 ft. high, 5-inch pots..... 800 \$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00

JAPANESE, or BOSTON IVY. *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, or *A. Veitchii*.

A rampant-growing, hardy vine, clinging firmly to walls. Its rapid gain in popularity is the result solely of its merits.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
1 ft. high..... 500 \$0 20 \$1 80 \$15 00



Clematis paniculata. We should like to suggest a new use for this in clambering over shrubbery. It blooms in August when the shrubbery looks uninteresting, and this Clematis can make it appear as showy as when the Spiraea Van Houttei is in bloom.

KUDZU VINE

Dolichos Japonicus, or *Pueraria Thunbergiana*.

Rapid grower with leaves like the lima bean.

Quan. Each Per 10

25 \$0 40 \$3 00

TRUMPET VINE

Tecoma radicans. Orange-red, trumpet-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches long. July and August.

Quan. Each Per 10

25 \$0 25 \$2 00

VIRGINIA CREEPER, or WOODBINE (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). You have seen portions of woodland, especially groves of Locust, given the first and most brilliant show of autumn with the Virginia Creeper. You can create such a beautiful effect by planting one or two of these at the base of each tree. Sand-dunes are built by the Beach Grass checking the wind. Then comes the Virginia Creeper, forming a network close to the ground or clambering over the shrubs, and making their foliage still thicker. If the sand-dunes or bluffs are wearing away on your property, throw on some brush and plant Beach Grass and other things.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
1-2 ft. high..... 300 \$0 15 \$1 00 \$8 00
3-4 ft. high..... 50 20 1 80 15 00

WISTARIA

If you have ever seen a house festooned with Wistaria twining along the porch, up under the second-story eaves and embracing the chimney, you undoubtedly have decided to plant Wistaria. They are beautiful, growing at random over pergolas, fences, up trees and over banks.

CHINESE WISTARIA. *Wistaria Chinensis*, or *Kraunhia*.

The clusters of purple and white flowers hang down like fringe.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
400 \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
300 50 4 00

CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. *Wistaria Chinensis alba*.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
75 \$0 25 \$1 50 \$6 00

JAPANESE or LOOSE-CLUSTERED WISTARIA. *Wistaria multiflora*.

A rare species, with flower clusters 2 to 3 feet long.

Quan. Each Per 10

25 \$0 75 \$6 00

WISTARIA SPECIOSA var. MAGNIFICA.

A late-flowering American variety.

Quan. Each Per 10 100
2 ft. high..... \$0 40 \$3 50

Wistaria. Try a few on your tree-trunks and fences.





ROSES CLIMBING, or TRAILING

People have been accustomed to think of Roses as something to plant only in formal flower-beds, and carefully wrapped in straw for the winter. The new class of Roses, like the Wichuraiana and the Multiflora and their hybrids, keep excellent foliage throughout the season, and when in bloom make one of the most

showy landscapes. It is immaterial whether they are trained up a veranda, over an arch or covering a sunny bank. The large clusters of double flowers in different shades of pink, red and white are so numerous as to give a solid color effect. Aside from their flowering feature, we wish to mention their value as vigorous growers, free from insects, and the important functions they perform in a landscape. They can be made to cover large areas of ground more economically than grass, and incur no expense for maintenance, but increase in beauty from year to year. If you have a plantation of shrubs, these can form a pleasing quarter. They have been trained with telling effect on the trunks of Locust trees, and planted alternately on fences with Clematis and Honeysuckle are very inviting. One of the most acceptable dispositions is to plant them above a retaining wall, where the long, vigorous shoots draping over the wall are most picturesque.

Crimson Rambler. Vivid crimson; large clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Brilliant pink; in clusters.

Excelsa. Brilliant crimson, with scarlet edges.

Gardenia. Creamy yellow; fragrant.

Lady Gay. Cherry-pink; quilled petals.

Multiflora. Single; white; fragrant; enormous clusters.

Prairie. Bright pink; typical.

Ruby Queen. Deep red, white center.

Universal Favorite. Beautiful rose-pink.

Wichuraiana. Pure white; single; fragrant.

30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100



Bank along drive, at Hewlett, L. I., composed largely of the various single Roses. People are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of the Rose in landscape planting. Even though your place may appear completely planted, and you have settled down to a complacent, let-alone policy with shrubbery and trees and grass, you can find a new means of expressing your ideals through these Roses. Let us help you. We have several thousand well-established plants in pots which you can plant at any time, even in full bloom. They bear red seed-vessels in winter.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

ROSES



For the Rose-garden a protected situation is preferable. The soil should be prepared by digging it $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and adding an abundance of well-rotted manure and bone meal. The plants may be put 2 to 3 feet apart. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is 3 inches below the surface of the ground. Press the earth down firmly over the roots. Prune closely, cutting off from one-half to two-thirds of the tops. In summer keep the soil hoed deeply. In winter hill up the earth and add strawy manure 1 foot deep. In the spring cut off the dead tips and thin out the branches.

BUSH ROSES The Rose will probably always remain a favorite flower. If it has been your wish to establish a rose-garden, we offer a list of varieties which has been condensed to contain the most select and worthy sorts. If you will provide proper soil and conditions, there is no reason why you cannot succeed. If given plenty of food, Roses will reward you liberally. HP. means Hybrid Perpetual; HT., Hybrid Tea.

Anna de Diesbach. HP. Carmine-pink; extra large.
 Baby Rambler. Polyantha. Crimson; constant bloomer.
 Captain Hayward. HP. Crimson-carmine; very sweet.
 Francois Levet. HP. Rosy crimson; free-blooming.
 Frau Karl Druschki. HP. Pure white; very large.
 Gen. Jacqueminot. HP. Intense crimson; one of the best.
 Gruss an Teplitz. HT. Rich, velvety crimson.
 Hermosa. Bourbon-China. Bright pink; very fragrant.
 J. B. Clark. HP. Deep scarlet; very strong.

Killarney. HT. Pink; very vigorous and free.
 La France. HT. Peachy pink; very strong.
 Magna Charta. HP. Rosy pink; extra large.
 Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Rich pink; one of the finest.
 Mme. Plantier. HP. Fine white; extremely hardy.
 Mrs. John Laing. HP. Soft pink; very large.
 Paul Neyron. HP. Clear pink; the largest of all.
 Persian Yellow. Austrian Brier. Deep golden yellow.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

RUGOSA ROSES, RED AND WHITE. Enthusiasm over this plant is never misplaced. The dark green, luxuriant foliage is always attractive as well as the single flowers, produced freely in May and June and more sparingly during the season. The brilliant red fruits are very showy from July till midwinter. For a low planting, this makes a dense mass of foliage serving the purpose of low-growing shrubs. It is particularly happy near the seashore. It will thrive on the dunes.

Single or Double, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

POTTED ROSES. We have several hundred plants in the varieties named, growing in 8-inch pots. These can be planted all summer.

75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100

Frau Karl Druschki Kaiserin Aug. Victoria Mme. Caroline Testout Gruss an Teplitz J. B. Clark Mrs. Aaron Ward
 Gen. Jacqueminot La France Clothilde Soupert Killarney Lady Hillingdon Radiance

WILD ROSES. Wild Roses are easily grown from collected plants. Dig them up, cut them back to the ground, and plant them close together, and the first year you will have a vigorous thicket. They will make an attractive area in your shrubbery.

Rosa Carolina. Swamp Rose. Pink; hips red. Rosa nitida. Northeastern Rose. Pink; foliage shiny.
 Rosa blanda. Meadow Rose. Pink. Rosa multiflora. Blackberry Rose. White flowers.

All varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100



For seaside planting, the Rugosa Rose is one of the very best plants, and offers an answer to the frequent question, "What can we plant besides Privet?" On road banks, in wild gardens, as hedges and borders, around flower-gardens and in almost any group of shrubs, the Rosa rugosa and its varieties are highly satisfactory.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Of course you love flowers. This is sufficient reason for devoting large portions of your grounds to them. While they can be used almost indiscriminately, there are places they seem to fit uniquely. There are the hardy borders, for example, noted for their spikes of Foxglove and Larkspur. There are brick walls, which seem almost to have been built for a background to the Canterbury Bells and Hollyhocks. There is the formal garden, with its sheets of color. The shrubbery has spent much of its blooming energy by midsummer, and depends upon the hardy plants at its feet to maintain the illumination. We have six acres of the old, famous standbys, and those of more recent reputation. With such a comprehensive supply so convenient, is there any reason why the most affectionate passion for the beautiful cannot be fully gratified?



Hollyhock. One of the noblest of hardy plants. We offer very strong plants that will make a brilliant effect at low cost.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM. Golden Tuft. Sheets of gold in April and May. Use for bordering with *Iris pumila* and Moss Pink. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

ANCHUSA ITALICA var. **DROPMORE.** Alkanet. Gentian-blue. A flower that ranks with the Delphinium for blue. Grows 3 to 5 feet. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ANEMONE JAPONICA var. **ALBA.** Japanese Windflower. White. The most stately and dainty of the autumn flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Anemone. This is the effect it will give in your border from late summer until frost. They have long stems, too, valuable for cutting. Use this and Chrysanthemum freely, and your garden will be as attractive in October as it is in June.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA FL. PL., **THE PEARL.** Double, white flowers like Bridal Wreath; useful for bouquets. Grows 1 foot. All summer. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$8 per 100.

MILLEFOLIUM, CERISE QUEEN.

The shape and color of Spiraea Anthony Waterer. The wild form is Yarrow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100.

ACONITUM AUTUMNALE. Monkshood. Bears showy spikes of blue or lilac flowers in autumn. Purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ALTHAEA ROSEA. Hollyhock. In July the Hollyhocks' stately spires, 6 to 8 feet high, are as appropriate a background in the walled garden of brick and marble as they are charming growing against a weathered farmhouse in New England.

DOUBLE.

20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

SINGLE.

White, Pink, Yellow, Crimson, Black and Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

KELWAY'S HYBRIDS, Single Mixed.

From seed of Kelway's named varieties. Soft pastel shades, not found among our other Hollyhocks, many having variously shaded centers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Aquilegia. Quantity and quality are the features of our stock. Heavy field clumps for effect the first season

JAPONICA var. **WHIRLWIND.**

Semi-double; white. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

JAPONICA var. **QUEEN CHARLOTTE.**

Silvery pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA. Marguerite. Yellow; all summer. Grows 15 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE. The exquisite grace of the long-spurred varieties shows to peculiar advantage with the German Iris. We have the yellow and the white, long-spurred varieties (*Chrysanth*), the dainty blue-and-white (*Helena*), the tall-growing white (*Nivea grandiflora*), the red-and-yellow (*Canadensis*), and others. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 and \$10 per 100.

ARABIS ALPINA. Alpine Rock Cress. White. May. Use for carpeting the bulb-beds. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ARMERIA PLANTAGINEA. Thrift; Sea Pink; Rose Pink. A grass-like plant, suitable for bordering paths. Thrives at the seaside. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. Butterfly Weed. Orange. The luster of the July sun seems reflected in this plant. The fiery orange flowers are conspicuous for a long distance. It is at home along the roadside or on a hot, sandy hillside. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

ASTER, NEW ENGLAND. The Asters and Golden-rods are a large element in the American autumn landscape. Here is your opportunity to carry out your ideas of natural planting. We have the Purple, Pink and White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

BELLIS PERENNIS. English Daisy. Pink-and-white; large flowers. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

BLEEDING HEART. See *Dicentra*, page 60.

BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA NANA. The best *Boltonia*, with compact, Aster-like blossoms through the summer and autumn. Grows 2 feet. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA. Carpathian Hare-bell. Blue and White. June to October. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

MEDIUM. Canterbury Bells.

Blue, Pink or White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Peach Bells.

Blue, White and Mixed. One of the prettiest spots in your garden will be a generous group of these delicate flowers. They bloom from June to August. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PERSICIFOLIA GIGANTEA MÆRHEIMI.

Double; white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PYRAMIDALIS. Chimney Bell-flower.

Blue and White. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, POMPON. The *Chrysanthemum* has no competitor in the garden. Long Island's oceanic climate and comparative freedom from early frosts, and the late date for closing country houses, give an opportunity to make them a feature. They make a brilliant show in September and October. Our plants are very large and offered at a low price. Our colors embrace Pure White, Flesh-Pink, Maroon, Yellow and Bronze, of the hardiest Pompon and Button varieties. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$6 and \$8 per 100.

MAXIMUM.

This is used in England in window-boxes and gardens. Covered with large, white Daisies from June to October. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

CLEMATIS TUBULOSA. Blue; very profuse. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

RECTA.

Pure white. Grows 4 feet. July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$12 per 100.

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*, page 58.

NATURAL GARDENS

Gardens such as Nature would grow if unmolested. Grow without cultivation and there must be a limit to economical cultivation. Self-maintaining gardens where the children and their pets can romp to their hearts' content. Gardens where you can gather armfuls of flowers and not see where you cut them. Asters, *Boltonia*, *Asclepias*, *Echinops*, *Helianthus*, *Liatris*, *Monarda*, *Pyrethrum*, *Salvia*. Plant five hundred or a thousand.



Chrysanthemum. Plants large, and price low. Such a brilliant display can be the latest feature of the season.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. Lily-of-the-Valley. Wands of dainty, fragrant bells. Needs half shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. Fine, yellow, daisy-like flowers on long stems; very effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Hardy Flower Border—Foxgloves, Campanulas, Sweet William, Helianthus, Anemone. You love flowers—plant them; do not wait for grading and plan; next year you can rearrange them



Delphinium. In the garden of Mr. J. S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I. They are admirable everywhere, and their towering spikes are always welcome.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Blue is a color much desired in the garden, and Larkspurs are the most popular blue flowers. They are one ambition for your garden now easily attained, for we have hundreds of large plants of the Gold Medal Hybrids and Kelway's Exhibition Varieties that will furnish tall spikes of blue, in all the exquisite shadings, with white, black and yellow eyes, throughout the summer. They are most vigorous in growth. The brilliant, iridescent colors arouse equal admiration as garden or cut-flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DAY LILY. See Funkia, below.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. Sweet William. Nothing will yield a more solid mass of color than this. It is old and popular. If you want a carpet of pretty Salmon-Pink or Scarlet, or a sheet of Pure White or Crimson, this can well be your selection. Ours are good, field-grown plants, in separate colors. June. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

PLUMARIUS. Hardy June Pinks.

These, like Carnations, prefer a dry situation and, therefore, the border of a hard path does not discourage them. They are strong and thrifty in growth and will soon become a feature of your garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. China Pinks.

This biennial is especially valuable for furnishing sheets of color in the formal garden. Besides the mixture ranging through white, pink, salmon and crimson and mottled, we offer Crimson Belle, single, rich crimson; and Fireball, rich crimson, double, for bedding. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. Bleeding Heart. In spring this is one of the earliest to push up its long, drooping racemes of delightful pink, heart-shaped flowers. The foliage dies to the ground in midsummer and the space may be covered by planting annuals adjacent. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DICENTRA EXIMIA.

This is a valuable plant both for foliage and flower. The pink flowers continue to bloom all summer and the finely cut foliage is good for bouquets. It makes an excellent plant for shady places and a dainty edging. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant. Pink and White. The flowers are borne in upright panicles, and are said to emit an inflammable gas. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. The tall, dignified spikes of the rose-pink sort, with heavily spotted throat, or especially the pure white, which we consider charming and grow in quantity, are most valuable in the border or planted freely along the wood-edge. They bloom in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM EXCELSUM. Yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle. This is a sturdy plant, 2 feet high, with bristly flowers of steel-blue, making a new and unusual note in the garden. See illustration on page 61. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Digitalis

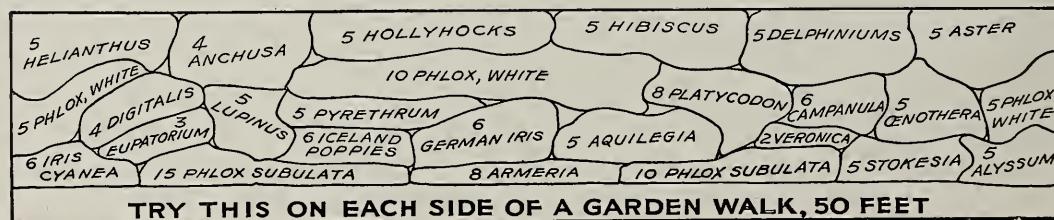
ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTINUM. Sea Holly. An interesting plant, with stiff, rigid stems, prickly foliage, and tassel-like heads of steel-blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

EUPATORIUM CŒLESTINUM. Hardy Ageratum. Toward the middle of September this is an unbroken sheet of light blue. Grows 15 inches high; excellent for vases. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis, above.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis, page 63.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily; Day Lily. These are useful in formal work or shady situations. We have strong plants of *Ovata*, which open their light blue Lily flowers in June. We also offer *Subcordata grandiflora*, pure white flowers in August. The latest variety to bloom is the *Lancifolia*, producing lavender flowers in September, and with narrower foliage than the other varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 and \$10 per 100.



WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower. Probably nothing is better for continuous blooming from June 1. It grows 2 feet high. The daisy-like flowers are a gorgeous combination of orange and crimson. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. Baby's Breath. Pleasing for its extremely delicate foliage, thickly set with tiny white flowers. Can be used advantageously in arranging bouquets of other flowers, as it enhances their beauty wonderfully. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily. If you are fond of flowers of the Lily type, Hemerocallis will be well represented in your garden. In June there is a lavish display from the *Flava* and *Dumortieri*, repeated in July by *Florham*. The colors range from lemon-yellow to orange-brown. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 and \$10 per 100.

HELIANTHUS RIGIDUS, MISS MELLISH. Sunflower. A garden is not lacking in color if this has been used to any degree. From the last week of July to October there is a flood of golden yellow flowers. They grow 5 feet tall, with flowers on long stems, and are excellent for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

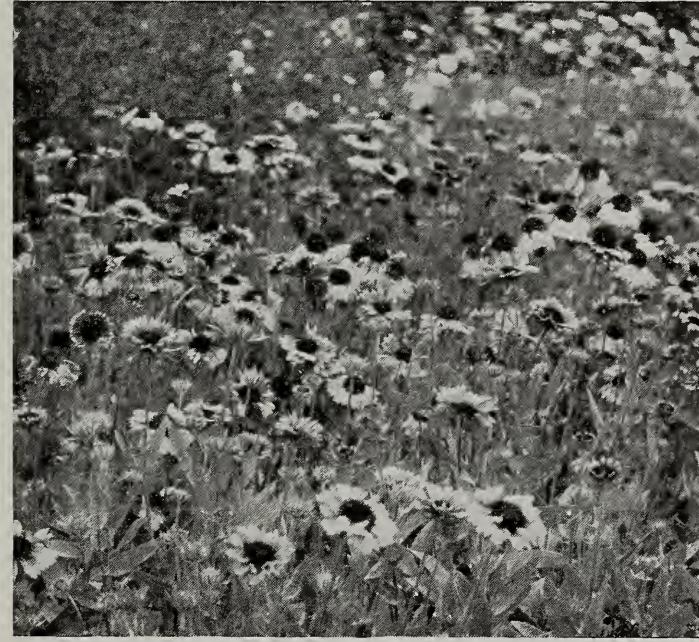
HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANA.

The hardy Sunflower that blooms in October. This, the *Anemone* and *Aster Tataricus* are among the latest bloomers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

HELENIUM PUMILUM. Sneezeweed. Daisy-like flowers of yellow and orange, with yellow disc. Fine for cutting. All summer. Grows 1 to 2 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Hemerocallis flava at the edge of a pond. It is just as contented in the drier soil of an average garden or bank



Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIA. Hardy Sweet Pea. Pink and White, mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

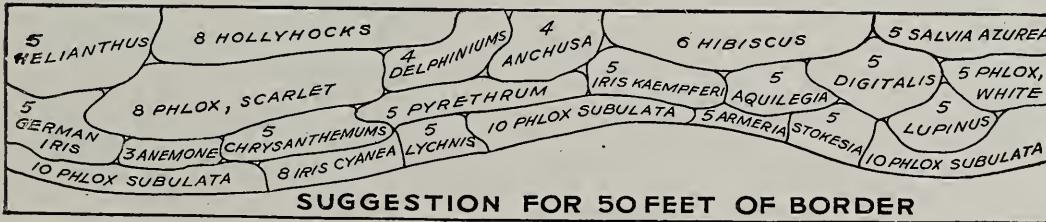
LAVANDULA VERA. Lavender. An old favorite, the dried flowers of which are used for their fragrance. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LESPEDEZA SIEBOLDII, or DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. Magenta-pink. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

KNIPHOFIA. Red-Hot Poker Plant. Spikes of orange, scarlet and yellow flowers. One of the most brilliant flowers of the garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Echinops





Iris. It can be obscured in the back yard, or exalted in the formal garden, and fill either place most acceptably. Have you an area you are undecided how to treat? Fill it with Iris

IRIS is a near rival to the orchid, with its delicate tissue, its purity and exquisite shadings of color. The various Irises can be selected to cover a period of bloom of over three months, and are among the most satisfactory, beautiful and easily cared for of the hardy plants. From the various groups, we have selected two or three varieties, chosen for richness of coloring and exquisite delicacy. Besides these we have a large list of other varieties which we shall be pleased to have you study while in bloom.

CRISTATA.

A low variety, with flowers like blue stars in May. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

GERMANICA. German Iris.

Bloom in May and June. Range from rich, velvety purple to the most exquisite lavender, and include as well yellow, bronze and white. We have many varieties, but mention especially Walnerii, lavender; Honorabilis, golden and brown; Pallida Dalmatica, lavender-blue; Spectabilis, light and dark purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SIBIRICA ORIENTALIS. Siberian Iris.

Intense, brilliant blue, and remarkably floriferous. June. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium, page 60.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA. Kansas Gay Feather. An unusually showy plant, with spikes of rosy purple flowers, 5 to 7 feet high, in August and September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SPICATA. Devil's Bit.

Clear purple. July to September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

KAEMPFERI. Japanese Iris.

These bloom in June and July, and are the most magnificent, with immense, flat flowers carried on long stems. They make a grand display in the garden, and are fine as cut-flowers. It is difficult to describe them. We have Pure White, Sky-Blue, Indigo, Purple and others. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PUMILA.

People want their gardens attractive when they begin work in April and May. This is like the German Iris, and blooms in April and early May. Grows 8 inches high. Satiny Purple, Creamy White and Sulphur-Yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. See Convallaria, page 59.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS. Lupine. Wheel-shaped foliage, with spikes of pea-shaped flowers, Wistaria-like, blue and white, from June until September, characterize this plant sufficiently to suggest its use. It grows wild in dry ground on Long Island. See illustration, page 63. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



You would not object to having a garden like this. You have the space and we have the plants and a man ready to talk it over.



Peonies. A garden we planted at Garden City, L. I. Part of a big bare lawn can be inclosed as another outdoor room; a pleasant place for the family and guests.

PAEONIA Our stock of this well-known, old-fashioned plant comprises the best named sorts, as *Delicatissima*, double, pink; *Couronne d'Or*, white, suffused with sulphur; *Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille*, large, double, pink; and *Felix Crousse*, red, late. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

We also have the more common varieties of *Paeonia*, as *Festiva maxima*, best early white; *Madam Crousse*, white, midseason; *Rubra superba*, crimson, late; *Delachet*, crimson-purple, midseason. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Among the cheaper sorts are *Queen Victoria*, white, midseason; *Humei carnea*, pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. Oriental Poppy. The Oriental Poppy is the showiest individual flower of our collection. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, of flaming orange-scarlet, in June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

NUDICAULE. Iceland Poppy.

Low-growing; flowering profusely in June, and in a less degree, during the season. Pure White, Yellow and Orange. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PINKS. See *Dianthus*, page 60.

POLYGONATUM GIGANTEUM. Solomon's Seal. Some call this a giant Lily-of-the-Valley. It has graceful, arching stems, about 2½ feet high, bearing pairs of leaves, with drooping cream-and-green bells at each axil. It makes graceful clumps in the garden and is still more harmonious in a shady corner with Ferns. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LYCHNIS FLOS-CUCULI var. *PLENISSIMA SEMPERFLORENS*. Double Cuckoo Flower; Ragged Robin. Pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

VISCARIA. German Catchfly.

The rosy red flowers are like miniature clusters of roses, borne on 1-foot stems. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

MONARDA DIDYMA. Bee Balm; Oswego Tea. Salvia-like flowers, very brilliant from June to September. The hummingbirds hover in ecstasies over it. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

MONTBRETIA Orange and vermillion. 25 cts. for 10, \$2.25 per 100.

MOSS PINK. See *Phlox subulata*, page 64.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS. Ever-blooming Forget-me-not. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

MYRTLE. See page 49.

CENOOTHERA YOUNGII. Evening Primrose. Pretty foliage, and bright yellow flowers from June to September. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Lupinus. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Irises planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, *Delphinium* and *Veronica* will give it



Lupinus



PHLOX. White flowers in abundance has become almost a doctrine with the owner of this garden. That is why it is attractive. If you visit there in summer you find large masses of white Phlox which keep the garden brilliant six or eight of the most trying weeks of the season.

PHLOX DECUSSATA We are particularly proud of our salmon-pink varieties. Our list represents the best varieties possible, after careful trials and comparisons. We list the colors separately for your convenience in selecting.

Unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

WHITE

Independence. Tall; vigorous.

F. G. Von Lassburg. Very large; fine; white. One of the best.

RED TO BRONZE-RED

R. P. Struthers. Tall; bright red.

Fernand Cortez. Tall; strong; crimson-bronze.

WHITE, RED EYE

Henri Murger. Pure white, deep rose center.

SCARLET AND ORANGE-RED

George A. Strohlein. Orange-scarlet, blood-red eye. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Coquelicot. Dwarf; orange-scarlet, with crimson eye.

Gen. Van Heutz. New. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Matador. Orange-red, cherry eye.

PHLOX SUBULATA. Moss Pink. It is dazzling to gaze any length of time at a bed of this when in bloom. We have Pink, White and Pale Lilac. It will cover a sunny bank like sod. Let it border your garden paths. There will be a constant hum from the bees gathering the honey. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA. False Dragonhead. Spikes of flesh-pink flowers, 2½ feet high, in July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA. Chinese Bell-flower. Blue and white, similar to Canterbury Bells. July, August. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

PINK

Beranger. Dwarf; red eye.

SALMON-PINK

They can be used in harmony with the white, scarlet, orange and red-varieties of our list.

Lumineaux. Tall; shading lighter toward center, darker eye. L'Evenement. Dwarf; of satiny texture; even, bright salmon, showy blue-purple eye.

Wolfgang Von Goethe. Medium; salmon-rose, white center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Soft salmon, shading to white in center, touch of red at the eye. The loveliest pink we know. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

LAVENDER-PINK

L'Esperance. Dwarf; dainty lavender-pink, with large white center.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA, MISS LINGARD.

Distinct, with pointed leaves; blooms in June; white, lilac eye. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

POPPY. See Papaver, page 63.

PRIMULA. Primrose. These vie with the Daffodils in early spring. They grow about 6 inches high, embracing an assortment of shades in yellow and red. Like many small-growing plants, they are so dainty one is apt to overlook them. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PYRETHRUM. You know the China Aster, an annual blooming in late summer. This has similar flowers in May. They are smaller, and most are single, like the Daisy. They are excellent for cutting. White, pink, and crimson, mixed. See illustration, page 65. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



Pyrethrum. Makes a welcome spot. The flowers do not constitute the whole merit; the feathery, fern-like foliage is most attractive.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA. Golden Glow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PURPUREA. Giant Purple Coneflower. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SAGINA SUBULATA. Pearlwort. A close, green moss 1 inch high. It is very attractive at Easthampton in a garden back of the sand-dunes. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

SALVIA AZUREA var. GRANDIFLORA. Meadow Sage. Sky-blue. One of the rare blues that are always welcome. In early autumn it waves its slender wands 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SEDUM. Stonecrop. Valuable because it will grow on a dry bank or rocky ledge as well as in the garden. We have one variety, *Acre*, which will make a carpet about 3 inches high. We also have one which grows about a foot high, *Spectabilis*. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SPIRAEA JAPONICA, or ASTILBE JAPONICA. White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

PALMATA var. ELEGANS.

Silvery pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

STOKESIA CYANEA. Stokes' Aster. There can hardly be a more suitable plant for the border. It does not object to dry weather. You can cut a bowlful any time from June till frost. Blue or White. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus, page 60.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. Spiderwort. Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower. Yellow. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS. Garden Heliotrope. In midsummer, stems 3 to 4 feet high support dense clusters of small, rose-pink, aromatic flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

VERONICA LONGIFLORA SUBSESSILIS. Blue Jay Flower. There is hardly a flower in our whole collection more showy and conspicuous in the fall than this. With its spikes of rich, dark blue, 2 feet high, it is indispensable. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Stokesia. Not every flower will bloom until frost. This one does, and starts in June



Something is going to grow on every inch of your ground! If you plant flowers there will be no room for weeds. Now which do you prefer?



Yucca filamentosa. Have you a sand-bank, a stretch of shore, or a dry hillside? Try several hundred of these, 3 feet apart.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. Spanish Bayonet. This is one thing that will grow in poor soil. The sword-like leaves remain green all winter, and in July there is a stately spike, 5 to 6 feet high, loaded with beautiful cream-colored bells. Excellent at the seaside. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

SHORE PLANTING

See also White Spruce, page 34

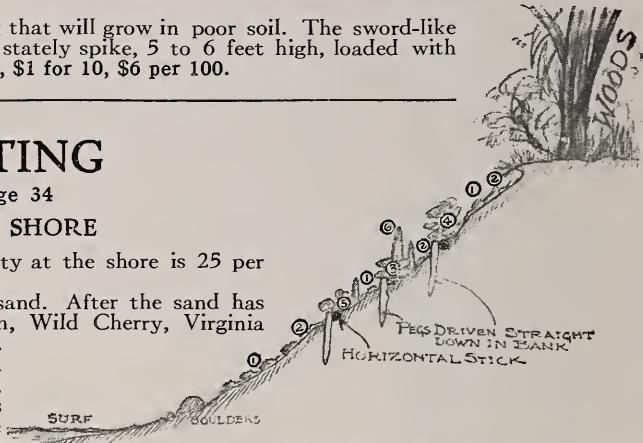
YOU CAN GROW TREES AT THE SHORE

You can grow trees anywhere that Nature does. The difficulty at the shore is 25 per cent elements and 75 per cent lack of conformity to Nature's rules.

Nature first plants beach grass, which checks the blowing sand. After the sand has become fixed, there comes a tangle of Bayberry, Beach Plum, Wild Cherry, Virginia Creeper, Pitch Pine and Oaks. These grow in pure white sand. Nature is successful because she starts with seeds and sows them thick. The little seedlings keep the leaves from blowing away, making an automatic fertilizing plantation. Holding these leaves is the keynote of the best landscapes, both natural and planted. The best way is to have a sufficient underplanting. We shall be glad to help you select those that will do it best, and to show you how to get them cheaply enough to use in quantity. You can imitate Nature's methods, but save several years, for it is not necessary to start with seed. Let us talk such a planting over with you, or look over your land. Some things you can buy from the nursery, others you can collect from the wild growth.

Be willing to stand a little ridicule, if a few things die. Don't be more critical with your results than with Nature's. Few, if any, of Nature's specimens would be available for an inland lawn. We will help you play the game according to Nature's rules.

We have studied seaside conditions and experimented considerably, and believe we can help you.



Have you an ugly bluff or road-bank, where the top-soil is thin or missing? Every shower makes gullies, and every frost induces erosion. Grass is not the solution, for it is difficult to establish, and the soil too poor to keep it healthy.

There are plants adapted to such conditions as will make an attractive cover. For very precipitous banks it is well to fasten logs to stakes which are soon concealed by vegetation. 1, Hall's Honeysuckle; 2, Virginia Creeper; 3, Bayberry; 4, Sumach; 5, Rosa rugosa; 6, Red Cedar. Dig up Wild Roses, Sweet Fern, Goldenrod, Wild Asters and Butterfly Weed. Plant thickly, even if a quarter of the plants get dried out. Tuck in a few hundred Oaks and Pine seedlings. You will be surprised how soon your bank of running sand will become forested.

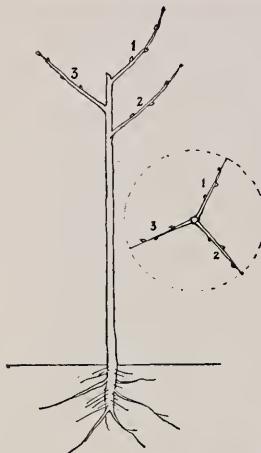


WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS



The charm of the hardy informal border is perpetual. It costs less to maintain, and you can plant in large masses. Being treated as a unit, it is continually in bloom, which would not be possible in a small bed.



Newly planted Apple or Pear Trees should be pruned back to three or four branches, 8 inches long, disposed equally about the body of the tree, with several inches between. Each branch can be allowed to carry three subdivisions. The spring following cut back the previous year's growth to 1 foot, allowing each subdivision to carry two branches instead of three. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts.

If you live in the country there is no reason why you cannot grow fruit. It is easier to grow a good Peach, Strawberry or Grape than to grow a good lawn, and we shall be glad to show you how. Many small areas on Long Island are surrendered to weeds that might just as well yield juicy Apples, Pears and Plums.

Don't be frightened out of planting because we talk of pruning, mulching, irrigation, spraying and cultivation. You will be surprised how easy it all is when you get started, and we want to help you get started, not for the profit on the trees we may sell you, but that the land may be used to its fullest capacity.

We have selected varieties which we consider good for home use, to cover the season.

We shall be glad to advise you as to number of trees to plant and how to arrange them to the best advantage.

Dwarf Apples and Pears bear earlier, but the advantage is slight, except on very limited areas. The way to start a home orchard is to start.

Before spraying get literature. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N.Y.; and the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y. For materials, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 60 Wall St., New York City; The Sherwin-Williams Co., 50 Church St., New York City, and Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass.; B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., N.Y. For pumps, The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y.

APPLES It takes three to five years for Apples to bear, but you won't mind this, if you plant Peaches, Grapes, Currants and Berries, which yield the first and second years.

Prices, 5-7 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100. Dwarf varieties, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10. Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart.

Early Harvest. Yellow; acid. Late July and early August.

*Yellow Transparent. Earliest; yellow; acid. July 20.

*Red Astrachan. Red; sour. Excellent dessert. August.

Sweet Bough. Yellow; sweet. July and August.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked; juicy; acid. August 15.

*Gravenstein. Yellow, streaked. August and September.

Wealthy. Dark red; subacid. October and November.

Fall Pippin. Yellow; acid. October and November.

*McIntosh. Red; acid. September.

Fameuse. Crimson; acid. November.

*Newtown Pippin. Dull green; delicious flavor. January to May.

Roxbury Russet. Russet; subacid. January to May.

*Baldwin. Red; juicy and rich. November to April.

Spitzenburg. Red; spicy. Good keeper.

Rhode Island Greening. Green; rich, subacid. November to February.

Smokehouse. Red and yellow; juicy. October to January.

Transcendent. (Crab.) Yellow, red check. September.



Apple. Bright, clean fruit is the reward for the proper care. Feed your trees, cultivate often and spray, and get your dividends in a better harvest.



You don't have to be a farmer to raise fruit, and it doesn't require several acres of land. If you have a 50-foot lot, or larger, there is pretty apt to be space for several trees. The back yard in the picture is small, but the owner has inaugurated three types of gardening, nevertheless; flower, vegetable and fruit. The cost is trifling.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

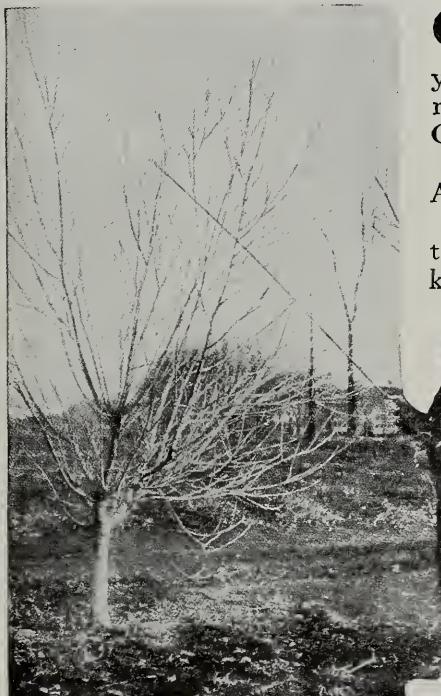
FRUITS

APPLES It takes three to five years for Apples to bear, but you won't mind this, if you plant Peaches, Grapes, Currants and Berries, which yield the first and second years. Plant apple trees 30 ft. apart. If your area is limited, it is better to grow the summer and fall varieties and buy what you need for winter use.

5-7 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

- Early Harvest. Yellow; acid. Late July and early August.
- *Yellow Transparent. Earliest; yellow; acid. July 20.
- *Red Astrachan. Red; sour. Excellent dessert. August.
- Sweet Bough. Yellow; sweet. July and August.
- Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked; juicy; acid. August 15.
- *Gravenstein. Yellow, streaked. August and September.
- Wealthy. Dark red; subacid. October and November.
- Fall Pippin. Yellow; acid. October and November.
- *McIntosh. Red; acid. September.
- Fameuse. Crimson; acid. November.
- *Newtown Pippin. Dull green; delicious flavor. January to May.
- Roxbury Russet. Russet; subacid. January to May.
- *Baldwin. Red; juicy and rich. November to April.
- Spitzenburg. Red; spicy. Good keeper.
- Rhode Island Greening. Green; rich, subacid. November to February.
- Smokehouse. Red and yellow; juicy. October to January.
- Transcendent. (Crab.) Yellow, red cheek. September.

Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart



Spraying. Ten dollars for a spraying outfit will probably be as good an investment as you ever made. It means more and better fruit.

CHERRIES

There is a very general hunger for Cherries. They are easy to grow. The principal trouble is the birds. If you plant several trees the birds will leave you some. The late varieties, like Downer's Late Red ripen the same time as the Mazzard Cherries which grow wild, and the birds do not trouble them so much.

When planted, Cherries should be cut back more severely than Apples or Pears.

The Early Richmond, Montmorency and Morello are the sour Pie Cherries. Most of the others are commonly known as Oxheart Cherries.

5-6 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

- Governor Wood. Large; heart-shaped; yellow; sweet; juicy.
- Coe's Transparent. Medium size; amber, red cheek; sweet. Ripens early.
- Black Tartarian. Preëminent for family use. Sweet and nearly black.
- Downer's Late Red. Medium size; red and amber. Late.
- Rockport. Large; red, shaded with amber. Ripens early.
- Yellow Spanish. Very large; yellow, with a light red cheek; firm.
- Napoleon. Very large, heart-shaped; yellow, shaded deep red.
- Windsor. Large; mottled red; very firm and juicy.
- Mercer. A very dark red Cherry; productive and early.
- Schmidt's. The largest of all the black Cherries.
- Early Richmond. English Pie Cherry; sour.
- Montmorency. Large; bright red; moderately sour. Fruits young.
- English Morello. Dark red; rich acid. Desirable only for cooking.



Cherries



Peaches 18 months from planting

PEACHES Peaches bear the second year. If you have a space 12 feet, plant a Peach tree. One of the easiest fruits to grow on Long Island, for it likes warm, sandy soil. People often ask why Peaches are not so good as they used to be. It is because tough varieties that will ship 500 miles are raised. Raise Peaches at home and let them ripen on the tree. Plant new trees about once in three years, as Peaches are short-lived.

4-6 ft. high, 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

- Carman. Large; white; spicy. July.
- Belle of Georgia. Large; white; firm; delicious. August.
- Champion. Large; white; juicy. August.
- Mountain Rose. Medium; white; prolific. August.
- Elberta. Large; yellow; juicy and of fine flavor. Aug., Sept.
- Crawford's Early. Large; yellow. September.
- Oldmixon. White. Excellent for canning. September.
- Crawford's Late. Large; yellow; red at the stone. Late Sept.
- Stump the World. White; juicy and high-flavored. Late Sept.
- Chair's Choice. Large; yellow; firm, good quality.
- Globe. Large; yellow; sweet and delicious.
- Stevens' Rarereipe. Large; red skin; flesh white. October.

DELIVERY OR PACKING CHARGED FOR AT COST

PEARS Those starred succeed especially as dwarfs and require little or no pruning.

Their use is commended where areas are limited or early fruiting is an important consideration. They can be planted as close as 10 feet.

5-6 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

*Osband's Summer. Yellow; sweet. August.

*Clapp's Favorite. Yellow, red cheek; valuable. August.

*Bartlett. Yellow, red cheek. August and September.

Sheldon. Russet; coarse, fine flavor. September and October.

Seckel. Brown; sweet and juicy. September and October.

*Duchesse d'Angouleme. Yellow; large; buttery. October and November.

*Anjou. Green and russet; rich. October and November.

Winter Nelis. Russet; rich, sprightly. November and December.

Kieffer. Yellow; coarse. November to January.

PLUMS Those starred are Japanese Plums, peculiarly early and productive, but not always equal to the European Plums in quality. They are inclined to overbear; this can be remedied by proper pruning, or thinning of fruit.

5-6 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

*Abundance. Yellow, covered with red; productive. August.

*Apple. Reddish purple; finest flavor. Late August.

*Burbank. Yellow, red cheek; rich and sugary. Late August.

*Wickson. Maroon-red; firm; good quality.

*October Purple. Reddish purple; late; good quality.

German Prune. Purple; sweet.

Green Gage. Green; sweet and rich.

Lombard. Dark red; pleasant, but not rich; productive.

Bradshaw. Reddish purple; juicy and good.



IN THE TEST ORCHARD OF HICKS NURSERIES

Probably one of the greatest hindrances to successful fruit-raising is lack of cultivation, that is, thorough cultivation, which maintains a dust mulch and conserves moisture. This does not consist of scraping the surface a half-inch deep in a little circle, 3 feet in diameter, in the lawn. It does consist in stirring the surface 3 inches deep once in ten days, or after every shower. It seems far easier to spray a tree, or put a band of sticky stuff around the trunk, or have an expert prune it, or give it some chemical fertilizers, than it is to meet this simple requirement.

QUINCES

3-5 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Champion and Orange. Yellow; good quality; long-keeping.

Fruit from Your Garden Every Month in the Year

GET THEM ALL AT HICKS

JANUARY. Baldwin, Greening and Roxbury Russet Apples; Rhubarb forced in boxes of sand in cellar; Kieffer Pear.

FEBRUARY. Newtown Pippin and Roxbury Russet Apples; Canned Fruits; Jellies.

MARCH. Apples as above.

APRIL. Apples as above; Rhubarb.

MAY. Asparagus, Strawberries.

JUNE. Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Dewberries.

JULY. Yellow Transparent Apple, Gooseberries, Carman and Sneed Peach.

AUGUST. Red Astrachan Apple, Clapp's Favorite Pear, Plums, Champion and Mt. Rose Peach.

SEPTEMBER. McIntosh, Gravenstein and Crab Apples, Bartlett Pear, Grapes, Crawford and Oldmixon Peach.

OCTOBER. Fall Pippin Apple, Quince, Duchess and Seckel Pears, Stump and Stevens Rare Ripe Peach.

NOVEMBER. Fameuse and Wealthy Apple, Anjou Pear.

DECEMBER. Spitzenburg, Greening and Smokehouse Apples, Winter Nellis Pear.

We shall be glad to talk over quantities.

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

FRUITS



Twenty Currant bushes will give plenty of fruit for a family

GRAPES

Plant Grape-vines this year, and eat Grapes next. The sketch shows how to prune. A separate trunk is trained for each wire. Six to eight buds are allowed to remain on each arm, which produce fruiting branches. These arms are to be removed entirely the following winter and replaced by the new fruiting canes which have grown from the spurs. Tie these canes to the wire, and cut back to six or eight buds.

2 years, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Pocklington. Golden; juicy; sweet.

Worden. Large; black; sweet; early.

Concord. Blue-black; sweet; productive.

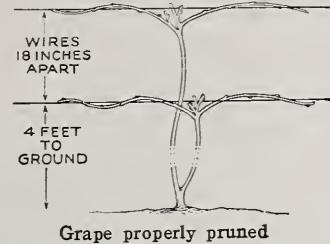
Salem. Red; large berry; sweet.

Niagara. Pale yellow; sweet; productive.

Delaware. Small; red; sweet; aromatic.

Moore's Early. Large; black; good flavor.

Moore's Diamond. Large; white; juicy.



CURRANTS Keep all wood over two years cut out. The currant worm is easily controlled by hellebore powder, dusted on in the morning while the foliage is wet with dew.

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100

Cherry. Dark red; acid. Fine for jelly.

White Grape. White; excellent; sweet.

Fay's Prolific. Red; large, long bunch.

Black Naples. Musky. Good for jams.

GOOSEBERRIES They thrive in any garden soil, and the varieties we offer are very satisfactory for home use.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Industry. Large; dark red; productive.
Downing. Medium; green; productive.

BLACKBERRIES Blackberries are as easy to grow as Raspberries, and require the same treatment. Use arsenate of lead or hellebore to control insects.

8 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

Lucretia Dewberry (Large; juicy, sweet). Erie (Large; very early), Early Harvest (Good quality; prolific; very early). Snyder (Medium size; good flavor).

RASPBERRIES Fresh Raspberries are yours if you say so. Simply remove the dead canes every year. Pinch the terminal growth of new canes when they become 4 feet high. This will induce the formation of lateral shoots, which can be pinched off when they have grown 14 inches.

8 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

Cuthbert. Very large, pointed, deep red berries of delicious flavor. Ripens midseason to late.

Golden Queen. Yellow; juicy and sweet.

Gregg. One of the largest of the Blackcap family; fruit large, black; juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens late and evenly.

Marlboro. Bright scarlet; of large size. Early.

Miller's Red. Berry large, firm, bright red.

Souhegan. Black. Fruit large and handsome; plant a strong grower and hardy, bears fruit in great profusion. Ripens early.

STRAWBERRIES You can plant Strawberries 2 feet apart, in the spring, and allow the runners to take root and make a matted row, or you can plant 1 foot apart in August and September and allow no runners to form. Keep cultivated, and you will have an abundant harvest in either case. We carry only the very best standard varieties which we know will yield large crops of big, handsome, luscious berries.

PER. indicates perfect-flowered.

IMP. indicates imperfect-flowered. Plant with perfect-flowered varieties near, so they will set fruit.

Excelsior. Per. A firm, productive, high-colored berry.

Sharpless. Per. Very large, conical; fine flavor. One of the best sorts.

Bubach. IMP. Large; fine, excellent flavor.

Clyde. Per. Fruit large; abundant; mild flavor. Foliage not strong.

Gandy. Per. One of the latest, if not the latest in cultivation.

Glen Mary. Per. A long, tapering fruit of sweet flavor; very prolific.

Nick Ohmer. Per. Extra large; splendid color; excellent.

25 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100. Potted plants, for August and September planting, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100

RHUBARB 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 100

ASPARAGUS 2-yr., 15 cts. per 10, \$1 per 100

OTHER CATALOGUES

HOME LANDSCAPES. Our general catalogue. 80 pages. Describing trees that save 10 years, large and small evergreens, flowering shrubs, roses and hardy-garden flowers. Maps and facts that enable you to accurately fit plants to your soil and climate. Transplanting large trees.

EVERGREENS FOR SUMMER PLANTING. Screens, Hedges.

EVERGREENS FOR WINTER PLANTING. Windbreaks.

RHODODENDRONS. HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS.

TREES and PLANTS for May-June Planting.

Raspberries are one thing you cannot buy satisfactorily, therefore grow your own. Plant 3 feet apart

NUT TREES

The possibilities of Nut-culture are as little developed as any use of the earth's surface. The available knowledge of Nut-culture in the northeastern states is very slight, and you can contribute a share by experimenting. For literature, send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Join the Northern Nut Growers' Association, W. C. Deming, Secretary, Georgetown, Connecticut. Subscribe to the "American Nut Journal," Rochester, N. Y.



Hazelnut

BUTTERNUT. **WHITE WALNUT.** *Juglans cinerea.* Medium-sized tree, native along the north shore of Long Island. We recommend it to any one starting a grove of nut trees.

3-5 ft. high, trans..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

300 \$0 40 \$3 00 \$20 00

HAZELNUT This adapts itself to dry-ground conditions. Its fruiting qualities need no introduction. Used as a cover-plant under trees it holds moisture and leaf-mold, and the trees grow much faster.

1-1 1/2 ft. high..... Each Per 10 100

\$0 15 \$1 25 \$12 00

HICKORY. **MOCKERNUT.** *Hicoria tomentosa*, or *Carya tomentosa*. Would you like a lot of Hickory in a grove? We dig these seedlings with tops 3 inches high and roots 2 feet deep. Hickory makes a sure foundation before starting upward. Plant them in crowbar holes, and Nature will do the rest. You cannot get big trees. You will find the little Hickories growing sturdily.

4-8 in. high, 2-yr. seedlings, \$30 per M. Quan. Each Per 10 100

1 ft. high..... 100 35 3 00 25 00

SHAGBARK HICKORY. *Hicoria ovata*, or *Carya alba*.

We cannot use Nature's forces to better advantage than to produce food without the expense of plowing, cultivating and manuring. Nut-growing is a step in this direction. Do not be afraid of the Hickory bark borer. Try watering, see page 5. It is not new and it is not killing all the trees.

3-6 in. high, 2-yr. seedlings..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

1-2 ft. high..... 5,000 \$0 06 \$0 50 \$4 00

200 15 1 25 10 00

PIGNUT. *Hicoria glabra*.

3-6 in. high, 2-yr. trans..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

600 \$0 15 \$1 20 \$10 00

PECAN. *Hicoria Pecan.* The hardy variety from Indiana.

3-4 ft. high..... Quan. Each Per 10 100

200 \$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00

WALNUT, BLACK. *Juglans nigra.* A very large-growing tree, preferring deep soil.

3 ft. high..... Each Per 10 100

\$0 40 \$3 00 \$20 00

4-6 ft. high..... 1 00 8 00

ENGLISH WALNUT. *Juglans regia*.

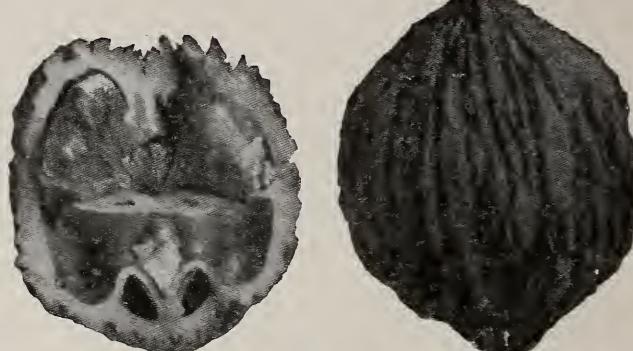
There are many large trees of the English or Persian Walnut bearing on Long Island. They do not look entirely happy and sometimes the tips of some varieties winter-kill.

4 ft. high..... Each Per 10

\$1 00 \$8 00



Shagbark or Shell-bark Hickory. The only way to get a grove is to plant little trees.



The Black Walnut has a large meat which comes out of the shell easily

SOME INSECTS AND FUNGUS TO EXPECT ON LONG ISLAND, AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM

San José Scale on Fruit Trees, Currants, Flowering Fruits and Japanese Quince. Spray with lime-sulphur solution or Scalecid when dormant, preferably in November.

Codlin-Moth, a worm in Apple, Pear and Quince. Spray with arsenate of lead and bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossoms fall, and ten days later.

Currant Worm. Hellebore, dry or sprinkled on with water.

Army Worm. Frequent on Long Island in 1914 and 1880. Write to Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, for directions for poison bait.

Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar. Cut off the cylindrical egg masses before they hatch on Wild Cherry, etc.

Forest Tent Caterpillar. Serious on Long Island, but likely to disappear. Spray Oaks in early May. See Fitzhenry-Gwynn Co., Boston.

Grape Rot and Mildew. Bordeaux mixture when the buds first swell and at intervals later.

Brown Rot on Peach and Plum. Summer spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur.

Apple Maggot, or Railroad Worm. Destroy all infested fruit. **Cucumber, Muskmelon and Celery.** Spray every ten days with bordeaux mixture.

Rose Aphis and Leaf Hopper. Spray with kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.

Elm-Leaf Beetle. Spray in May with arsenate of lead.

Rhododendron Lace-Wing Fly. Spray the under side of the leaves in May and June with whale-oil soap. Not serious when plants are in moist or shady places.

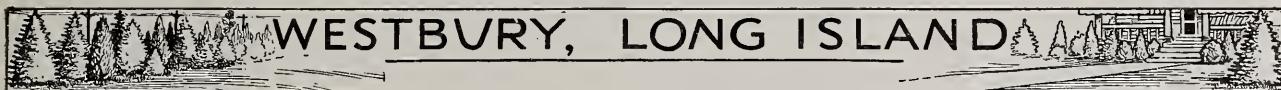
The Fall Web-Worm. Webs may be cut off, or the trees sprayed with arsenate of lead.

Hickory Borer. Send for literature to Dr. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, N. Y.

Chestnut Bark Disease. Send for literature to Dr. Haven Metcalf, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Apple and Peach Borer. Dig them out with a knife, chisel and wire.

See Annual Report of New York State Entomologist, Albany, for **Locust-Leaf Miner**, which is browning the foliage, and can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead in May; **Two-lined Chestnut Borer**, which is killing some Oak trees. The trees should be cut and burned before the beetles come out. The same remedy applies to the **White Birch Borer** and the **Hickory Borer**.



FOOD PLANTS

In deciding what you will grow in your home grounds you need not be limited to what the farmers or market-gardeners of the vicinity are growing. They may be growing what is most immediately profitable or what is practicable on leased land. Through custom they may be omitting to grow home supplies of fruits and vegetables because it is a bother to think of more than the principal money crops.

Many plants are practicable for home use which would not be commercially profitable. Economical production requires an analysis of labor, skill, climate, soil, and moisture supply, also a knowledge of varieties.

We offer a few items like Blueberry, Beach Plum and Nuts which may become an important item of food-supply. Others are merely interesting experiments.

BEACH PLUM

A shrub growing on dry sand hills and sand-dunes. Fruit used for jam. In August mark the good varieties. Move them into your garden. Take the seeds, plants, or grafts to your garden. Hybridize with improved varieties of Plums. For literature see American Breeders' Genetic Society, Washington, D. C.

	Each	Per 10	100
1 ft. high.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 ft. high.....	30	2 50	20 00

HAZELNUT, AMERICAN

The nuts that are native are first to be considered. The quickest to bear is the Hazelnut. Our native species are capable of improvement and are certain to fit the climate. Perhaps you can be the one to discover, name, and introduce some large and thin-shelled variety of the wild Hazelnut. It is easy to pick them by the bushel in groves and thickets just before they drop, in early September.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-1½ ft. high.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$12 00

BLUEBERRY. *Vaccinium corymbosum*

This is the last of the native fruits to be cultivated or improved. For large areas it promises to be of as great economic value as the Cranberry, Blackberry, or Currant. These areas are the acid soils on which the Huckleberry and Blueberry are now growing wild, and not the limestone-clay regions which produce heavy crops of Wheat, red Clover, Timothy hay, and Apples. Perhaps you saw in the *National Geographic Magazine* a description of the new varieties of Swamp Blueberries. You can dig up the wild plants, cut them back and plant in your shrubbery, giving them conditions similar to Rhododendrons—decaying leaves and porous, sandy soil, free from lime or clay. When the new varieties a half inch or larger are available, you will then know how to grow them. Send for "Blueberry Culture, 1916" by F. V. Coville, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Each	Per 10	100
4 ft. high.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	

PERSIMMON

This is native as far north as Connecticut. Some varieties are free or nearly free from astringency. At Cold Spring Harbor there is a cultivated variety nearly free from seeds and of good flavor. The U. S. Department of Agriculture mentions many improved varieties and recipes for preparing the Persimmon. Persimmons contain a large amount of sugar, and in Japan and China have as important a place as the Apple has here. Japanese Persimmons are an important crop in the South, and their cultivation can be extended northward. It might be possible to produce hybrids to improve more quickly the hardy northern Persimmon.

	Each	Per 10	100
2-4 in. high.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

UDO. *Aralia cordata*

Japanese salad plant with the celery-like, blanched shoots which are ready with Rhubarb, or, like Rhubarb, can be forced in the cellar. For preparation of salads from Udo send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins.

	Each	Per 10	100
Strong roots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum Opulus*

A wild form of the common Snowball. Makes good jelly and agreeable sauce. The Indians bring them to market in Canada.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
3 ft. high.....	30	2 50	18 00

CHINESE QUINCE. *Chænomeles sinensis*

Apparently a healthier and more vigorous tree than the ordinary Quince in this climate; handsome pink flowers; fruit about 4 inches in diameter; excellent for jelly-making. We believe we are the only nursery offering this species.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....		\$0 25	\$2 00

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA

A vine as vigorous as the Wistaria, with beautiful white flowers and edible fruits resembling the Gooseberry.

	Each	Per 10	100
3-4 ft. high.....		\$0 75	\$6 00

AKEBIA QUINATA

A vine resembling Japanese Honeysuckle. Dark green leaves are retained late in the winter. Cucumber-like fruits split open and show a roll of sweet, edible jelly a half-inch in diameter and 4 inches long.

	Each	Per 10	100
3-5 ft. high.....		\$0 30	\$2 50

ELÆGNUS LONGIPES. *Goumi*

A handsome ornamental shrub 5 feet high, thickly laden with Cranberry-like fruits in July. They make a good jam. We have succeeded in growing a quantity of this rare shrub.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-1½ ft. high.....		\$0 25	\$2 00

ELÆGNUS UMBELLATA

A shrub over 10 feet high with silvery foliage thriving on sandy soil. The fruits are good after frost. In Japan the children carry branches from which they eat the sweet red berries.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-2 ft. high.....		\$0 25	\$2 00

CORNUS MAS and C. OFFICINALIS

Big shrubs with yellow flowers, even before the Golden Bell in spring. In September the Cranberry-like fruits are used for making jam or a drink like Currant-juice.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....		\$0 50	\$4 00
3 ft. high.....		75	6 00

NANNY-BERRY and BLACK HAW. *Viburnum Lentago* and *V. prunifolium*

Two native shrubs growing large and strong like a Dogwood. The bushes are as much favored by landscape architects as the sweet fruits are by boys and birds.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 ft. high.....		\$0 40	\$3 00

JUNE-BERRY. *Amelanchier canadensis*

These have sweet, little, Currant-like fruits worthy of cultivation; they are the earliest of white flowers. There are varieties with larger fruit.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....		\$0 50	\$4 50

KOREAN PINE. *Pinus koraiensis*

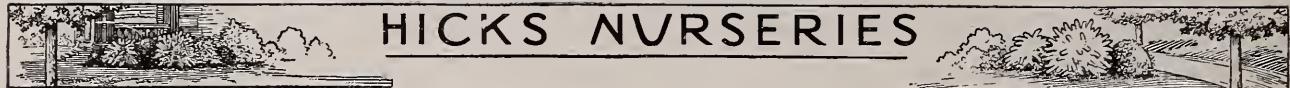
The Indians in Colorado and Arizona get a large part of their living from Piñon nuts. These have not been grown in the East. The Korean Pine comes from a similar or more severe climate and bears edible nuts about the size of a Hazelnut.

	Each	Per 10	100
4-5 ft. high.....		\$5 00	\$45 00

ELDER. *Sambucus canadensis*

Makes good jelly or can be used like Grape-juice. One of the most ornamental native shrubs. Found either in wet or dry situations. There is an improved variety with larger clusters. Easily collected any time of the year.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 ft. high.....		\$0 50	\$4 00



Bearing Apple tree 6 inches diam. Healthy and vigorous. Ready to produce luscious fruit in your garden without making you wait 6 or more years. Have you been looking for trees such as these?

BEARING APPLE TREES

SIX YEARS SAVED
TEN YEARS OLD

EVERY ONE HAS BORNE
SEVERAL CROPS

SCIENTIFICALLY PRUNED AND
CULTIVATED

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO GET THRIFTY TIME-SAVING
FRUIT TREES

Height, feet	Diameter, inches	Spread, feet	Quan.	Each	Per 10
8-12	3-4	8-12... 40	40	\$10 00	\$75 00
10-14	4-5	10-14... 90	90	20 00	175 00
13-15	5-6	12-14... 28	28	35 00	300 00

Five at the 10 rate

Landscape Talk Woodland Possibilities

Have you a bit of woodland? No doubt you have already been tempted to clear walks leading to the point of interest—the big moss-covered boulder behind which the Columbine hides; the giant Oak trunk; the Beech where lovers have carved their initials side by side; the patches of Adder's Tongue, Hepaticas, and Arbutus; the enchanted spot where the ferns magically unroll their velvety fronds.

Then there is the Dogwood with its horizontal flakes of white and the Pinxter with its fairy-like mist of pink. One does not wonder that the woods are full of song. It is vain imagination that presumes to discover any omission in this master creation.

Some of these woodland beauties are so precious, however, that Nature has been very conservative in her display, but her suggestions of rare beauty can be intensified without felony. You can have masses and masses of Azaleas, Pink, White, Orange, and Yellow, hundreds of Dogwood, Red, White, and the Japanese with pointed petals, Rhododendrons, Laurel, Magnolia, Styx, Silver Bell, and Judas.

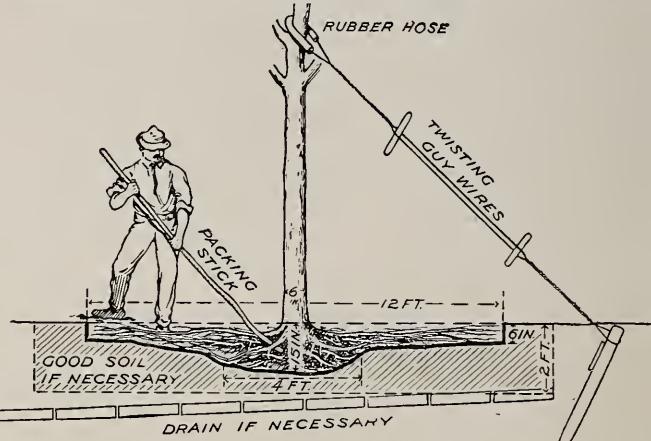
You love the Golden Bell with its clouds of yellow in early spring. Fortunately this thrives in the shade and gives you an opportunity to make a most brilliant display.

Of course you will not overlook our stock of Magnolia glauca. These are little plants which you can disperse throughout the woodland and scent the atmosphere with the most exquisite perfume.

Possibly you can smuggle in a hundred Euonymus to carpet the ground and clothe the tree trunks. These are bright all winter. They are an exceptional sight when loaded with their red fruits.

You will find all these listed in this catalogue.
Your woodland paths can be beautiful dreams.

HOW TO PLANT A TREE



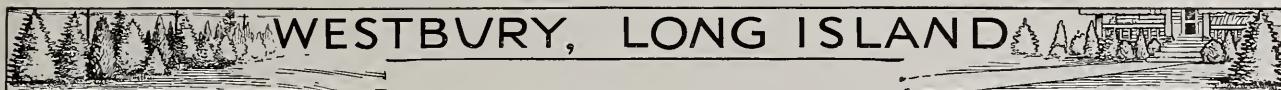
On arrival, put the roots in the soil, and cover closely with earth. Pack with the packing-stick or the heel.

Stock can remain this way for several weeks.

You can plant stock heeled-in in this way even when it is out in leaf. You will have it out of the ground only a short time, and if watered when planted, the new shoots keep right on growing. Make the hole wide enough for the full spread of the roots. Keep the side roots up within 6 inches of the surface. They like to be in aerated soil just underneath the leaf-mold or mulch of manure.

Stand the tree in the hole, spread out the roots naturally, throw mellow earth in the center, pack it between the roots. Water is not essential. In May, water is more helpful, because the buds are starting.

Trimming is essential to the best growth of the tree. Cut back the previous year's growth to one to three buds, and thin out the balance of the tree one-half. If the tree is starting slowly, do not be afraid to cut more during the summer. Frequently we cut trees back before shipment, to be sure that it gets done.



PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

MARCH

Frost is out of the ground on Long Island early in March. On account of good natural drainage you do not have to wait for the ground to get dry enough to work. Peas, potatoes, etc., can be planted immediately. Nursery stock should be ordered early. Then you have time to plan and plant more.

If you cannot enrich the soil or cart good soil before you plant, start your trees and do it afterward. Don't lose a season.

APRIL

Now your planting enthusiasm increases; the smell of the earth, the early crocus, the seeds that must be put in, make you hurry. Perhaps there is a temptation to let the trees go. Telephone your orders to 68 Westbury or write Hicks Nurseries, Westbury. Phone ahead and call in your auto for your plants. If you can call only after business hours, your order will be ready on the office steps.

MAY

Early in May the buds swell and early flowers come out, but you can keep right on planting. Don't lose a season. Dig and deliver quickly, plant and water, trim or pick off the new leaves, and your trees and shrubs will keep right on growing.

In the last half of May you are beckoned many ways by magnolias, rhododendrons, and other flowers. Select in bloom and be sure of color harmony.

You can plant *Viburnum dentatum*, deutzia, lilacs in bloom, apple, pear, peach, grape, asparagus, evergreens with fibrous roots as *retinospora*, *arborvitæ*, and yew. Take up hardy flowers with lump of dirt; plant late and succeed.

With shrubs and trees with a ball of earth or in boxes, flowers and roses in pots, you can have tall shrub border as screen, foundation planting, home orchard, shade trees, and flower-gardens.

JUNE

Hicks Nursery now changes "I wish I could have that, but I must wait a year" to "I can have it now." For several years we have been selling nearly every class of flowers, shrubs, and trees all summer. Hundreds of shade trees fifteen to thirty years old have been successfully moved. Every one has lived and grown vigorously, which is better than the usual moving in spring, fall, or winter. Why? Because the trees have an abundance of fibrous roots through repeated root-pruning and transplanting. They are filled with water the day before digging, dug carefully, preserving the outer roots and a ball of earth in the center, pulled out with four-horse team or tackle, delivered next day, planted and watered. It is not necessary to trim the trees or pick off the leaves. You can plant one tree 15 feet wide or a grove of them.

June is the time to commence watering. As a man said who has all his place under irrigation for vegetables: "Keep up the supply of moisture right from the start. Never let the plants get a setback."

In June you can commence trimming your flowering shrubs, following the rule usually forgotten—trim away the old branches which have blossomed, and allow new ones to grow and arch more gracefully for next year.

Come to the nursery and buy phlox and other hardy perennials just commencing to bloom.

Decide what strawberries you need to plant in August for next year's crop.

JULY

Some planting of evergreens can start the first of July, or earlier. There has been a great response to the educational efforts to use the summer for evergreen planting. It was almost unknown a few years ago.

Among the shrubs most of the flowers have gone. See the list of summer-blooming shrubs on page 41. Some are new. Come to the nursery and get acquainted.

Color harmony in phlox can be studied now. If any you bought of us do not prove satisfactory in color, we will replace them. Garden delights may begin to pall, and you may be thinking of trips to the mountains. Garden ideals and garden creation can keep on in July and August as in April and May. Do not let the old tradition "It cannot be done—you must wait until spring" decide. Remember that, if you buy it at Hicks Nurseries, it is guaranteed to grow satisfactorily or will be replaced free.

Look over any plants that are growing slowly and see if they are dry. If the ground is hard, you should dig in some manure or mulch the surface. Trees cannot eat; they have to drink. Water where needed.

Consult professional landscape architects about subdivisions of your ground, grading, road and wall construction, and planting. The ground will then be ready for planting in the fall and winter. Do not wait until March.

AUGUST

Evergreen planting is in full swing. Big shade trees can be planted, too. It is a good time to prepare the ground for a new flower-garden, a grove of trees, or group of shrubs.

Plant potted strawberries for next year's crop.

Come to the nursery and plan for future planting. Do not leave it until the last week you are in the country. You will be surprised to see how much planting can be done in August.

Dig or bore down a foot deep among the roots and you will realize how dry it is. Decide where you can afford not to have irrigation and plan where you must have it. Get a fuller return on your investment of land and time.

Grass seed can be planted the last of August. It has the cool, moist months of September, October, November, April, and May, to grow before the drought and weeds make uneven spots. Hairy vetch and crimson clover sowed in July or August make green manure to plow under next spring.

Enter fruits and vegetables at the fairs.

SEPTEMBER

Various showy berries commence a season of delight which will last until the returning robins feast on the barberry and holly. Make a small investment. Try them out. Decide where to thin out your present shrubbery and add berry-bearing shrubs.

For the bare ground underneath shrubs, plant myrtle and pachysandra (see page 53). You can commence thinning out these shrubs. The roots will hold a ball, and even if they don't, you can strip off the leaves a few weeks before the frost would kill them. The warm, moist earth induces a rapid growth and new roots. Next summer they grow almost as if they have never been disturbed. A veteran nurseryman advises nurserymen to do their own transplanting of maple, ash, horse-chestnut, linden, etc., in September before their customers have waked up for fall planting and keep them busy.

Have your garden and orchard supplied enough and to spare every week since rhubarb and strawberries? Is there a gap betwixt raspberries and peaches? Are there peaches every week? Are there peach trees to come out and new ones to go in? Plant peaches every two or three years, is the rule.

OCTOBER

Killing frosts are late on Long Island, especially near the shore. If your garden has not Japanese anemones, chrysanthemums, *Aster tatarica*, and *Helianthus Maximilianii*, come to the nursery and get them.

Fall planting of all sorts should be in full swing early in October. Time and the surface of the earth are all that man has. Fall and winter is the slack time during which the land should be used to fuller advantage. Plant a home orchard.

NOVEMBER

Keep on planting just the same. The ground is warm and you can plant all the month. Plan what you are going to do for the winter. See our catalogue, "Fall Leaves—Trees for November-December Planting," and read the suggestions for winter work on your place.

DECEMBER

Do not stop work because the path is frozen hard. It will thaw out again. It is not frozen in the grass and under the trees. Mulch the ground and keep out the frost so that you can plant all winter. Without mulching you can keep on through all of December. The crust is thin and it thaws in the middle of the day.

Plan a lot of tree-moving of large deciduous trees, and especially large evergreens. Plan to rearrange your shrubbery and to beautify the woodland.

Order a live Christmas tree. Consider a group of trees and shrubs as a Christmas present. It may be the best investment you can make for your place.

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Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock of ISAAC HICKS & SON, of Westbury, County of Nassau, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1917.

(Signed) CHARLES S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September, 1916.

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TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS

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